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GERMANY BOWS TO ALLIED ULTIMATUM

Reichstag Votes Acceptance By 221 to 275; Cabinet Formed

Berlin, May 10.—Germany will sign.

This fateful decision born after much mental despair, political agony and economic pain, was reached at almost the twelfth hour. The decision was made late this afternoon.

The Nationalists, the German People's party and the Bavarian People's party voted not to sign and refused to re-enter the new government coalition.

Berlin, May 10.—Germany has accepted the allied ultimatum. The Reichstag tonight by a vote of 221 to 175 yielded to the final demands of the allied powers, and in so doing agreed to fulfill the terms of the treaty of Versailles "to the capacity" of the nation to do so.

Dr. Wirth, the Centrist leader, finally succeeded in forming a coalition cabinet, composed of Centrists, Majority Socialists and Democrats, which, confronted by grave necessity, speedily decided that acceptance of the ultimatum was the only course.

In making this announcement to the Reichstag the new chancellor asked for an immediate decision by that body, and in the voting which followed, the government was sustained.

The allied ultimatum required a definite reply, based on "yes" or "no". No conditional reply would be entertained, and the ultimatum was formulated to expire on the night of May 12.

To Pay Huge Sum.

The total sum which Germany is called upon to pay is £6,750,000,000, disarmament must be carried out by Germany in accordance with the provisions of the treaty and the trial of war criminals must be put into effect. Numerous other important terms in which Germany has been in default will be enforced.

Noncompliance with the allied ultimatum would have subjected Germany to the occupation by the allies of the Ruhr Valley and whatever other military and naval measures were deemed advisable.

The new cabinet is generally regarded as a makeshift, largely unrepresentative but good enough to accept the Entente ultimatum and thus avoid a French advance into the Ruhr.

Cabinet Can Not Last

While the cabinet obtained a comfortable majority in the Reichstag, it has the undivided support of only the majority Socialists and Clericals. The members of the other parties, it is declared, have given it support as a makeshift and are not pledged to give it parliamentary support. A leading Democratic member of the Reichstag said today:

"The cabinet can not last, as it is not on a broad enough basis to carry out the myriad of financial and economic problems involved in German acceptance of the reparations settlement."

"We democrats have loaned Schiffer and Gessler to the cabinet, reserving to ourselves the right to withdraw them later unless the cabinet is amplified to include the German people's party."

Fails To Meet Favor.

Dr. Wirth, the chancellor, is unfavorably regarded by the industrialists and banking interests because he is closely associated politically with Matthias Erzberger, his predecessor, as finance minister, who advocated a raid on capital, rather than indirect taxes, as a means of meeting Germany's pressing financial needs.

The conservative elements in the Reichstag regard the cabinet as too socialistic and incapable of outlining a policy whereby Germany can begin immediately meeting the Entente's financial demands.

The present cabinet is the outgrowth of two days of the wildest possible chaos, in which the parties met day and night and finally, in desperation, the members agreed upon an improvised slate, which underwent scores of changes in the last forty-eight hours and admittedly never could have obtained ratification had it not been necessary to check

the Entente military movements threatened after May 12.

FISHING HIGH AND DRY

Essential as water may be to a fishing party, locating at High View and in a season of distressingly rigid enforcement of prohibition, is the apology for the caption of this article.

But there is sometimes little in a name and, on rare occasions, not much in a law, we hope the party of fishermen, including Dr. A. B. Riley, M. L. McCrackin, John Taylor, Harve Sheffield and Fred Robinson, who left for High View on Green river Sunday, for a week's fishing, may not be in anyway handicapped by a trifling matter like names.

HOUSEBREAKING CAMPAIGN HAS OPENED IN COUNTY

The nation-wide campaign of housebreaking has struck Ohio county, and a number of such degradations have been reported recently. After-war looseness of morals and a big army of unemployed are given as the chief causes of the unprecedented number of such crimes.

Two men, one white and one colored, are now confined in the county jail, charged with such offenses. Homer McNutt, colored Beaver Dam boy and a son of a respectable colored man of that community is charged with breaking into the store of J. T. Vincent and stealing a quantity of goods. The boy stoutly denies his guilt, but has so far been unable to secure his release on a fifty dollar bond. His examining trial is set for Wednesday.

A more interesting character charged with a similar crime is a white man who is charged with breaking into both depots at Fordsville. He gives his name as Charles Smith, his age at nineteen and his home nowhere in particular. He was brought down by Marshal Burton, of Fordsville, after an examining trial before Esquire Ben Rice. Smith pleads guilty to breaking into one of the depots, but balks at confession of the double crime. He is being held to await the action of the grand jury.

Smith claims to have been reared in an orphan's home at Buffalo, New York, and acknowledges that he has no trade or occupation. He says he dropped into Fordsville from the late train Sunday afternoon. He claims to be only nineteen years old but appears to be twenty-five.

POWELL TICHENOR IS MAKING GOOD

Lexington, Ky. May 11 1921
Edward Powell Tichenor, a freshman in the college of agriculture at the University of Kentucky, is doing good work in all his subjects and we are sure he will continue to do so all thru his college work.

Young Tichenor is the son of Attorney Tichenor, of McHenry, Ohio county, Kentucky. Before coming to the University of Kentucky Powell graduated from the Hartford High School and was President of his graduating class.

He is a mason and is a member of the Acacia fraternity which is a masonic fraternity in the University. He is also a member of the Freshman football team.

IN COUNTY COURT.

Lou Faught qualified as guardian of Myrtle and Edna Faught, infant children of Netter Faught deceased, and entered in to bond in the sum of \$1,000, with the National Surety company as surety.

Dorothy James was appointed guardian of Willie Owen and Leslie Jane Smith, infant children of Leslie P. Smith, deceased, and was bonded in the sum of \$2,500, with Morgan James and J. H. Durall as surety.

Marion Himes qualified as administrator of the estate of Ed Gidcomb, deceased. His bond was fixed at \$300, which was secured by T. S. Wright and Fonza Decker.

DEMOCRATS REFORM LINES

The Democrats held precinct meetings at the various voting places in the county Saturday, and a number of the newly elected precinct members met in Hartford Monday for the purpose of electing a chairman and secretary. L. B. Tichenor was elected chairman and McDowell Fogle was elected secretary. Only a small number of the faithful turned out for the occasion.

FAITH IN OIL DEPOSITS REVIVED IN OHIO COUNTY

Recently there has been a revival in the belief that rich oil deposits exist under the barren hills a few miles north of Hartford, and a renewed effort to locate it is being made.

Discovery of oil in a number of wells drilled in that community ten years ago lend color to and makes tenable the conjecture that a larger pool lies hidden somewhere in that locality, and a further tryout is to be given that field.

The Smiths Grove Oil and Gas company, under the management of Mr. Harold Holbrook is now drilling a well on the Brown farm, at a point about 600 feet from the nearest producing well, and this company is contemplating drilling at least two other wells in the community.

A recent shooting of the producing wells has resulted in an increased supply of oil in these wells, and the fact that this group is the oldest continuously producing territory in Kentucky encourages the hope that the right spot has not yet been reached. Oil operators from several other oil fields have visited the country since the Smiths Grove Company decided to make further tests of the territory, and if this well proves to be producer other companies will at once get active in this field.

The fact that these wells have produced through a longer period than any other wells in the state is an encouraging evidence that there may still be paydirt under those hills. The discovery of oil in really paying quantities would attract a large volume of capital to the country, thru which everybody would receive more or less benefit, and it would perhaps be worth while for everybody to lend encouragement to the present effort to further tryout the venture.

BLACK CAT CLUB MEETS

Mrs. Goodell R. Wooten and Mrs. L. T. Riley entertained the Black Cat Club on Saturday afternoon at the beautiful country home of the former a few miles from Hartford. A number of interesting games of Five Hundred were played. Mrs. A. D. Kirk making the highest score. A delicious salad course was served. It was altogether one of the most successful meetings in the history of the Club. The guests were Mesdames J. M. Singleton, of Kiobe, Japan; M. L. McCrackin, D. S. Sullenger, A. D. Kirk, M. H. Murphree; Misses Winnie Davis Simmerman, Elizabeth Moore, Emily Pendleton, Martha Stevenson, Cliffee Felix, Mary Marks and Mildred Stevenson. The hostesses were assisted in entertaining by Mrs. M. M. McCormick.

IKE MASON IN RACE

See elsewhere in this issue the announcement of Hon. I. S. Mason as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative.

Mr. Mason requires little introduction to the people of Ohio county. For many years he was one of the most successful teachers in the county, having been principal of a number of high schools. Later he engaged in the insurance business, but recently returned to teaching, having been principal of the Pleasant Ridge school last year.

Mr. Mason is at present Representative of the county and at the session of 1919 and 1920 made an enviable record as a legislator. A number of the most important bills passing the lower house at the session bear his name, and were passed thru his untiring energy and resourcefulness. If nominated and elected, Mr. Mason will again represent the county with honor alike to himself and his constituents.

FREE ONLY A FEW HOURS

Daisy Carter, a colored woman of Hayti was given her freedom in circuit court Monday afternoon and surrendered it Monday night. No Daisy was not before the court on a charge by the Commonwealth; she was tied by the thongs of matrimony to a man from whom she was seeking a divorce, and a few hours after getting her decree of divorce was married to Henry D. McHenry. This is Daisy's second martial venture and the third for Henry D. The very brevity of Daisy's freedom indicates that she is one woman who does not stand Sampson-strong on woman's rights.

DOUBLE WEDDING NEAR LOW TWELVE

Mr. Goebel Crowe, of Hartford and Miss Louise Maddox of McHenry, and Mr. Karl Hoover of Hartford, and Miss Julia C. Hess of McHenry, repaired to the home of Rev. R. E. Fuqua, City, Monday night at, or near mid-night and after much rattling of doors, aroused the Parson who upon examination of the credentials presented, performed a double ceremony uniting each of the couples, in the order given, in the holy bonds of matrimony.

Miss Maddox is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Maddox of McHenry, a popular young lady who graduated from the McHenry High School upon the date of her marriage, while Mr. Crowe is a son of Judge and Mrs. C. M. Crowe, of Hartford, industrious and much esteemed by all who know him.

Miss Hess is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Hess of McHenry, highly respected and much thought of by her many friends. Mr. Hoover is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Hoover, of Hartford, and connected with the Hartford Bottling Works. He is energetic and has a host of friends to wish him well.

The lateness of the marriage hour was occasioned by the fact that Miss Maddox was just completing her graduation in high school the ceremonies lasting until ten o'clock Monday night and by the time arrangements could be completed and the trip to Hartford made, it was twelve or a bit later. Mr. and Mrs. Crowe remained with Mr. Crowe's parents until about 3 o'clock, that morning, when they left for Beaver Dam, where they caught the early train for Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. Crowe has a position.

We are of those who extend congratulations and best wishes for the success and welfare of these young people throughout their lives.

THE CIRCUIT COURT

The May term of the Ohio circuit court adjourned Monday, after a sitting of a week and a day, and disposed of a large volume of business. Judge Slack returned to his home in Owensboro Monday afternoon.

Business disposed of after our report last week was:

In the action of Frank Black Sr., administrator of the estate of Frank Black Jr., against the Security Insurance company, in which the plaintiff had been granted a judgment at the present term of court, the defendant moved for a new trial, which motion was overruled. The action was to recover on an insurance policy carried by the deceased in the defendant company. The company entered as grounds of contest the allegation that incorrect statements had been made by the insured in his application for the policy.

In the case of Cal P. Keown against John Meadows, on appeal from the county court involving some cost in the action in the lower court, the motion for new trial was overruled.

In the case of F. I. Burns and others for drainage ditch in which the acceptors had appealed from a decision of the county court, the petitioners entered a motion to dismiss the appeal, which motion was granted. The exceptors then prayed an appeal to the Appellate court, which was granted. The suit involves the restoration of a ditch just across the river from Hartford.

In the divorce proceedings of Daisy Johnson against Frank Johnson, the plaintiff was granted a judgment of separation. The parties are colored folks.

Nola Cummins was granted a divorce from Jesse Cummins.

The case of Mollie Hayden against the Rockport Coal company, which had been on the docket for several years with one trial resulting in a hung jury, was dismissed without prejudice, on motion of the plaintiff. The suit grew out of an alleged damage to plaintiff's dwelling, due to caving of earth under foundation of house, resulting from excavation by the coal company.

In the action of H. J. Brown and others against R. A. Bridges and others the jury failed to agree to a verdict, standing seven for plaintiff and five for defendant. Five women sat on this jury and, it is reported that four women favored the plaintiff and one woman was for a verdict for the defendant. The suit was involved a claim of the plaintiff for damages to

property caused by the defendant which operates a coal mine near Centertown.

The next term of the circuit court, which will be mixed civil and criminal term, will convene the first Monday in July.

The final act of the court Monday was the drawing from the wheel jurors for the July term of court, and the following names were drawn;

Grand Jury.

C. O. Patterson, James Daniel W. L. Boyle, Henry K. Minton, C. G. Taylor, T. C. Dennis, John Smiley, W. J. Bean, P. B. Taylor, A. B. Miller, N. J. Faught, Gid Heflin, Fred Miller, Luther Dooley, W. D. Hardin, A. J. Davenport, J. H. Coppage, J. T. Wedding, Isaac Shown, C. T. Baird, T. L. Anderson, Eugene Stroud, C. R. Ashby, J. N. Leach.

Petit Jury.

E. E. Tinsley, James W. Rowe, Claud Hudson, Sid Swift, J. H. Black, W. G. Ward, W. C. Keene, R. O. Burgess, J. W. Arnold, Solon Chinn, George M. McFarland, Sciotto Hocker, W. G. Kirk, I. C. Cox, Jesse King, E. Crabtree, W. L. Hocker, Morgan Ashley, W. J. Maiden, E. L. Brooks, Erton King, W. C. Ashley, Ollie Basham, J. A. Boling, Noble C. Berry, R. L. Taylor, S. H. Hedges, J. A. Veach, S. S. Acton, Ira Bozarth, Lon Gentry, Q. M. Benotn, Dennis Ashley, C. C. Dennis, J. J. Harrison, Q. W. Lamb.

SEASON'S ROAD PROGRAM

The county's road program for the season promises marked improvement in the public highways. The only large feature of such work contemplated is the completion of the grading of the remaining four miles of the Pleasant Ridge road, at the expense of the state, the county having paid the required amount on work on this road.

A promising feature of the summer's work is that the county's three tractors will be kept in operation in grading work, and these should be able to cover a large section of the county before the season closes. Where the graders can not be used satisfactorily the "hand" system will supplement the result, and the years work will no doubt show splendid results.

DIED ON OPERATING TABLE

Mrs. Alvin Rowe, of Centertown, died on an operating table in a hospital at Evansville early Monday morning. Mrs. Rowe was undergoing an operation for goiter.

Funeral services were held at Centertown Thursday, after which the remains were interred in the local cemetery.

Mrs. Rowe was the wife of Mr. Alvin Rowe, cashier of the Centertown Deposit Bank. Mrs. Rowe was assistant cashier. She was a daughter of the late W. P. Render.

MOTHER'S DAY.

A Mother's day celebration will be held at the Beda Cumberland Presbyterian church, Sunday, May 15. Prof. Reynolds of Greenville, will have charge of the singing and the program for the occasion, after which the pastor, Rev. L. D. Harrel, of Caneyville, will deliver a sermon. Everybody bring a lunch and come prepared to spend the day.

DOGS, AUTOS AND TRUCKS

In an article in this paper last week copied from the books of the tax commissioner, the number of dogs appeared as 2,189, number of automobiles 455 and the number of trucks 5. An examination of the license records of the county court clerk's office shows an interesting shifting of the fortunes and vicissitudes of the public with reference to these types of property.

To illustrate, the number of dogs was almost constant from the date of assessment, July 1, to January 1, a decrease of eleven. The assessor found 2,189 dogs and the number of tags sold by the county clerk was 2,178. The assessor's record shows Ohio county citizens owned 455 automobiles July 1, 1920, but the clerk licensed 568 January 1, 1921, showing 113 tin lizzies and limousines had been purchased between those dates. But the biggest change was in auto trucks. At the time of taking the assessment only five such trucks was owned in the county, but January 1 the number, as shown by the clerks' licenses record, was 21. These figures are given to illustrate the rapid increase in motor transportation vehicles.

HARDING RULES ON P. M. APPOINTMENTS

One Of 3 Highest On List To Be Named; Freer Range Given

Washington, May 10.—Civil service restrictions governing the choice of postmasters were notified by President Harding today to give the administration a free hand in exercising its own judgment in regard to the qualifications of applicants.

In an executive order affecting approximately 13,000 postoffices of the first, second and third classes, the President authorized the selection of any one of the first three on the eligible list as determined by open competitive examinations. Under an order of President Wilson, the executive could exercise no such choice, but was required to appoint the applicant standing at the head of the list.

In making the order public, Harding issued a statement saying that the new arrangement had been decided upon

LOSSES LEAD IN DIVORCES GRANTED

United States Now Heads
World In Breaking
Marriage Vows.

Japan has yielded to Christian America the possession of the highest national divorce rate, and the figures, when coupled with the sensational divorce cases to which the daily papers have devoted such extensive space, are regarded by our religious press as a sinister commentary on the state of American society. Since the war the moral leadership of the world has been accorded to America, but now, we are told, her position in this respect must be seriously shaken by the revelations of the International Reform Bureau, whose report has just been issued and published by several religious journals. It takes years to collect and compute such statistics, so the figures now being discussed are for the year 1916. They show that thirty-two American States—ranging from Vermont, with its 153 divorces to every 100,000 population, to Nevada, with 652—have a divorce rate higher than that of Japan. So wide-spread, indeed, has become the evil that sociologists and religious leaders look upon it as a national calamity and the report would seem to bear out the view that the churches must set themselves seriously to the task of combating the evil if they would preserve the social fabric. "There is real need now to emphasize in home, in church, and in school the alarming menace to our country's welfare in these statistics," declares The Christian Observer (Presbyterian). "God's word should be studied and taught with greater zeal that this national shame may be removed." According to the report, Japan's rate was 229 in 1886, but a Federal law brought it down in 1890 to 151, and by 1916 it had fallen to 103. The rate for all States in this country in 1916 was 136 divorces for each 100,000 net population (that is, not counting Roman Catholics, who do not permit divorce except in rare cases of papal dispensation) and 112 divorces for each 100,000 total population (including Roman Catholics). It is revealed further that there are six counties in five States which had more divorces than marriages at the time the statistics were compiled—Oklahoma, Pawnee County, 1 to 6.77; Nevada, Washoe, 1 to 0.87; California, Trinity, 1 to 0.85; Tennessee, Rutherford, 1 to 0.87; Oregon, Union 1 to 0.87; Clackamas, 1 to 0.92. Reno has given place to Seattle as the great divorce center, and Atlanta comes into prominence as the "Reno of the South" sharing the distinction with Savannah.

But none of these cities enjoys its notoriety, says a writer in the Baltimore American, and measures are being taken to relieve them of an undesirable distinction. Everywhere, we are told further, judges, lawyers, clergymen, legislators, and welfare workers attest the gravity of the situation in urging reform measures and striving to arouse a greater appreciation on the part of the people of the sanctity of the marriage bond. So far little seems to have availed against the evil. Delving into the court records fails to disclose what might be termed the main cause of increased divorces, but, says the writer in the Baltimore paper, there are some clearly defined major, if not main, factors to be found among the contributing causes of the alarming increase. He reports that—

"These factors, which are to be found in the observation of judges, court recorders and others in close touch with divorce proceedings, include the laxity of law and its administration, making decrees easy to get in many States, a growing tendency of young folks to wed in haste, failure on the part of parents to exercise a proper oversight in the matter of their children's associates, a free-and-easy public mind, which seems to hold the marriage vows lightly and consequently attaches little moral weight to the divorce."

The 'jazzing wife' is coming into increasing prominence, according to some statisticians, while the 'unrest' of husbands, a condition attributed to recent war service, is scarcely less conspicuous. But of all the factors that can be traced directly to the war the 'slacker marriage' figures most prominently. From every source comes comment on the large number of such marriages that are now being dissolved.

"The 'marrying parson' and the 'divorce lawyer' come in for a large measure of censure, and in many instances marriages by judges, justices of the peace, and such officials are frowned upon as lacking in solemnity."

Why should there be less divorce and fewer serious crimes in Canada than in the United States, asks the

Minneapolis Journal. The people of Canada are of the same stock as ours, "they hold similar ideals and are near neighbors." Of course, it is pointed out, "the United States has more cities and a greater heterogeneity of population than her northern neighbor, and both conditions tend to augment crime and divorce." The Journal thinks that some observations recently made by a Canadian judge lecturing at the University of Minnesota deserve careful consideration. He calls attention to the more speedy administration of justice in Canada and to the greater difficulty of obtaining divorces. In Ontario, the most populous province, "the only way a divorce can be obtained is by act of Parliament. Consequently, not more than four or five persons apply for a divorce in a year." The important point in all this, says The Journal is "how effective legal procedure can be in checking crime and divorce. Through lax and diverse laws relative to crime and divorce the United States has bred disrespect for law and authority. We are now reaping the bitter fruits of such a policy."

Only one State in the Union—South Carolina—has no divorces against its record, for the very good reason that the law does not permit them. Of the rest, only one-third have a rate lower than that of Japan. The comparative net divorce rates per 100,000 of population by States will prove interesting in to people of the representative States, and a table of the International Reform Bureau's report presents them as follows:

Nevada, 652; Montana, 413; Arizona, 358; Oregon 277; Washington 239; California 230; N. H., 227; Indiana, 223; Texas 221; Michigan 221; Arkansas 220; Missouri 202; Idaho 196; New Mexico 191; Wyoming 186; Illinois 183; Ohio, 176; Rhode Island 176; Oklahoma 170; Iowa 168; Florida 163; Utah 158; Kansas 155; Vermont 153; Nebraska 144; Kentucky 140; Connecticut 130; Tennessee 128; Colorado 128; Louisiana 115; Delaware 114; Maine, 112; Minnesota 108; Mississippi 105; Massachusetts, 101; Alabama 101; S. Dakota 95; Virginia 92; Wisconsin 83; Maryland 87; N. Dakota 75; Pennsylvania, 74; West Virginia 69; Georgia 54; New Jersey, 54; New York, 44; North Carolina 30; South Carolina 0; District of Columbia, 15.

When the baby takes too much food the stomach turns; the result is indigestion, sourness and vomiting. Frequently the bowels are involved and there is colic pains and diarrhoea. McGee's Baby Elixir is a grand corrective remedy for the stomach and bowel disorders of babies. It is pure, wholesome and pleasant to take. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co. m

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE
VIII.
SOUTH CAROLINA



AS MARYLAND had been made a proprietary government, in like manner the territory extending from Virginia to Florida was granted by Charles II in 1663 to eight gentlemen as a reward for their efforts in his behalf. The name Carolina comes from the Latin, Carolus, meaning Charles. It was not really named after Charles II, but originally in honor of Charles IX, king of France, by Huguenots who built a fort near Beaufort in 1562.

The fact that the Carolinas became later two distinct colonies was due to chance. It happened that the earliest settlements located at points far removed from each other. The first permanent settlements in South Carolina were about Charleston, while those in North Carolina were around Albemarle sound. The life in the two sections also was quite different. South Carolina was largely devoted to the cultivation of rice and indigo and the planters soon grew very rich with their large estates on which the labor was performed by slaves. In fact, just before the Revolution the population showed twice as many blacks as whites.

In 1729 the government of the Carolinas was turned back by the lord proprietors to the King and there was then formed the two separate provinces.

South Carolina was the eighth state to adopt the Constitution, the vote of ratification being passed in May, 1788. The Palmetto state, as South Carolina is sometimes called, extends over 30,989 square miles, and it participates in the presidential election to the extent of nine electors.

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WOMAN JURY SERVICE IS WISELY DISCUSSED

First Kentucky Judge To Put Women On Jury Discusses Question Pro and Con.

The Laurel county circuit court was the first in Kentucky to engage women for jury service. In September 1920, soon after the passage of the federal Women Suffrage amendment was announced. Circuit Judge Lewis in holding court in Laurel county placed one woman on the grand jury and three on the petit jury.

Recent service, and very satisfactory service, too, in the Ohio circuit court, of women jurors, suggests the timeliness of reproducing the following comments of Judge Lewis on the question of woman jury service.

The laws must be amended covering the selection of jurors and other handicaps overcome if women jury service is to become general, is the conclusion of Circuit Judge Lewis, London, the first Judge in Kentucky to order the placing of their names in the regular jury wheels. His observations follow:

"It is with extreme reluctance that I make any statement at all on women jury service. During the February term of the Laurel Circuit Court, 1921, we had one woman on the grand jury and three on the petit jury.

"At first it was rather noticeable that the members of the bar looked on the service of women on the jury with some misgiving. There seemed to be pervading the court-room a fear that women would be extreme in certain cases, more especially violations of the prohibition laws, and there seemed to be some fear that they would be extreme in all criminal and penal cases.

"At first the women were usually challenged. Several of the attorneys would ask for a panel and when any woman was drawn she was usually challenged. However, it soon became apparent that the women on the jury were not extreme. In other words, instead of standing out for the maximum punishment they were found readily agreeing with the men on moderate verdicts, and it was very noticeable that the bar was no longer afraid of accepting the women on the jury in the trial of criminal cases.

"I doubt whether the service of women on juries should become general. I know that under our present law on the subject of jury trials in criminal cases the service of women on juries is impracticable. In the trial of cases of offenses which may be punished capitally the jury must be kept together in charge of an officer. On the trial of other felonies after the case is submitted to the jury they must be kept together in charge of an officer.

"Where one of the jury goes they must all go and where one stays they must all stay. They have to be kept together overnight, so it can readily be seen that there must be a change of the law respecting criminal trials in this State if the service of women on juries becomes general.

"Many splendid women who are competent for jury service, both intellectually and in every other respect, will find it impracticable to leave home and attend regularly the sessions of the court. Many of them—in fact, most of them—are the mothers of children, small children that can't well be left at home and away from a mother's care and supervision, and most of these women live out in the country so far from the seat of government that they can't attend court during the day and spend the nights at home.

"I also find that there is some sentiment among men and women opposed to the service of women on juries. It seems to me that before the service properly can become general the trial Judge would have to be empowered to direct the summoning of a jury to be entirely made up of women or men, as the court thought best, but such a statute might meet with trouble along constitutional lines as infringing on the rights of litigants in the selection of a jury.

"Some have suggested the idea of empowering the court to separate the jury into two parts, placing the women in charge of a woman Deputy Sheriff and the male part of the jury in charge of a man, during the trial of cases where the law requires the jury to be kept together, but I doubt the advisability of such legislation.

"There is another trouble that must be met if the service of women becomes general. It is well known by the bar, the court and in fact the people generally, men and women, that there are certain cases that women would object to trying. Women have got to lay aside their modesty and hear and try these cases with all the details and circumstances or else the trial judge must have power to allow the women doing jury service to step aside in such cases whether

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Our skilled Ford mechanics know how to adjust or repair Ford products so that they will serve to the maximum of their efficiency. They understand the Ford mechanism thoroughly, and can make adjustments or replacements quicker than other repairmen who lack Ford training. There is a standardized way for making every repair and adjustment on a Ford car. It is the quickest, surest way; and in all their work our mechanics follow the methods recommended by the Ford Service School at the Ford factory. The standardized repair jobs are covered by reasonable Ford charges. Thus you are assured of having your work done properly, promptly and at a reasonable price. Genuine Ford parts Ford mechanics, Ford special tools and machinery and Ford charges are an unbeatable combination.

When you require service we are at your immediate command.

BEAVER DAM AUTO COMPANY

BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY



A pipe's a pal packed with P. A.!

Seven days out of every week you'll get real smoke joy and real smoke contentment—if you'll get close-up to a jimmy pipe! Buy one and know that for yourself! Packed with cool, delightful, fragrant Prince Albert, a pipe's the greatest treat, the happiest and most appetizing smokeslant you ever had handed out!

You can chum it with a pipe—and you will—once you know that Prince Albert is free from bite and parch! (Cut out by our exclusive patented process!) Why—every puff of P. A. makes you want two more; every puff hits the bullseye harder and truer than the last! You can't resist such delight!

'And, you'll get the smokesurprise of your life when you roll up a cigarette with Prince Albert! Such enticing flavor you never did know! And, P. A. stays put because it's crimp cut—and it's a cinch to roll! You try it!

Prince Albert is sold in toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and one pound tin humidors and the pound crystal glass humidors with sponge moistener top.



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by Philip Morris
Tobacco Co.,
Winston-Salem,
N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

the State or the defendant consents to the persons put in the jury wheel for or not.

"It is for the reasons above indicated that I express some doubt as to the advisability of attempting to amend our laws so as to make jury service by women general.

"During the present term of court we tried one promise of marriage case. When the case was called for trial and both sides announced ready the three women on the petit jury asked to be excused, and there being no objection it was done. Many things were brought out on the trial that no woman would care to hear in private much less in public. Had either the Commonwealth or the defendant in this case objected to the court permitting these women to stand aside I doubt very seriously whether the court could have properly done so. Would not it have been an infringement on the rights of litigants in the selection of a jury?

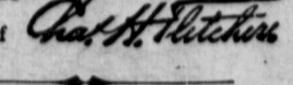
"Some have suggested the idea of empowering the court to separate the jury into two parts, placing the women in charge of a woman Deputy Sheriff and the male part of the jury in charge of a man, during the trial of cases where the law requires the jury to be kept together, but I doubt the advisability of such legislation.

"There is another trouble that must be met if the service of women becomes general. It is well known by the bar, the court and in fact the people generally, men and women, that there are certain cases that women would object to trying. Women have got to lay aside their modesty and hear and try these cases with all the details and circumstances or else the trial judge must have power to allow the women doing jury service to step aside in such cases whether

have a panacea for all our ills, especially the governmental ills, but is there not danger of our going too far afield? These are questions that demand the sober judgment of our best thinkers."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
Signature of



Surgeons agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds the first treatment is most important. When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, Borozone is the ideal antiseptic and healing agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

RAILROAD ATTORNEY DECLARES WAGE VIEW

Shows Reason Why So-Called Living Wage Can Not Be Practical.

To adopt the theory of the living wage as a basis for determining railroad wages would be "to accept an untried theory of state socialism or to countenance creation of a superprivileged class," according to John G. Walber, summing up the testimony of the carriers in the wage reductions case before the railroad labor board. Mr. Walber, who represented the Eastern roads, completed the roads' rebuttal and brought their fight for lower wages to a conclusion in a lengthy argument in which he attacked the whole theory of the living wage, urged by the employees as the fundamental principle in the wage case.

The living wage, according to the railroads' investigations, Mr. Walber said, was not an amount necessary to maintain an employee and his family, but "represents a standard on which certain persons would like to live."

"The theory of the living wage, is not new," Mr. Walber continued. "We do not intend to ignore it, but we believe the American people should know its real purport and the ultimate effect of such a socialistic theory as that laid down by the railroad employees.

Anxious To Pay Just Wage.

"The railroads are anxious and willing to pay employees a just and reasonable wage for just and reasonable service. We are not ignoring humanitarian considerations, but on the other hand we are up against a practical problem, and Utopian ideals however pleasing to contemplate, will not satisfy the railroad men nor any one else on pay day."

Mr. Walber reviewed all the evidence presented by the railroads, declaring that the railroads had clearly shown a reduction in the cost of living since the wage award of July, 1920.

Regarding charges of improper financing and mismanagement, made by the employees, he said "nothing could be further from the truth or from the questions now at issue."

He declared that railroad exhibits proved that, contrary to the employees' contentions, railroad wages had increased in greater proportion than the cost of living.

Negotiations Reviewed.

Mr. Walber reviewed the history of past wage negotiations, adding that previously the employees had used as their principal arguments the cost of living and comparative wages with those in outside industries.

"We can not conceive that this is

an opportune time to inaugurate an untried socialist experiment with one particular group of the nation's workers," Mr. Walber said. "Suppose that a minimum wage is established for railroad workers. This class, then, is to receive emoluments simply because they are railroad workers, and have the economic power to enforce their will on the rest of the country. How long are workers in other industries going to permit such a one-sided state of affairs? Most serious evils would result to this country if any attempt were made to apply the so-called principle without having worked out in a most comprehensive manner the method of its application."

Labor's charges that it was considered a commodity by the railroads that many economies could be effected by the roads, and that capital had combined to crush labor, were theories which exist only in the minds of a few individuals, Mr. Walber said.

George F. Brownell, speaking for the Erie and other Eastern roads earlier today, declared an emergency existed in the railroad industry and asked the board to suspend its wage award of July 1920 pending a new adjustment of wages.

When the roads completed their case the employees asked permission to file a written reply to any statement of the carriers which they desired to answer and the hearing was concluded.

No intimation was given as to when a decision would be handed down, but it was said that the board would require at least a month to digest the evidence before it.

Do Your Best.

Everyone should do all he can to provide for his family and in order to do this he must keep his physical system in the best condition possible. No one can reasonably hope to do much when he is half sick a good share of the time. If you are constipated, bilious or troubled with indigestion get a package of Chamberlain's Tablets and follow the plain printed directions, and you will soon be feeling alright and able to do a day's work.

"You look like an idiot," thundered the disgusted man to his elite son, just returned from college. "You grow more and more like a conceited, hare-brained, helpless idiot."

Just then an acquaintance of the old gentleman entered the office and saw the youth. "Hello, Charlie, back, eh?" exclaimed the visitor. "You're looking more and more like your father every year."

"Yes," said Charlie, "that's just what the governor's been telling me."

Argonaut.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

RAILROAD PROBLEMS WORRYING CONGRESS

Senate Committee Devising Plans To Reduce Rates, Which Stand In Way Of Business

Washington, May 12.—With President Harding endeavoring thru existing agencies to improve the condition of the railroads as the first important step in restoring commercial and industrial normalcy, Senator Cummins inaugurated last Tuesday an investigation by the Senate committee on interstate commerce of the cause and remedy of the present plight of the transportation systems.

The president believes that freight rates must be lowered in order to revitalize business. A start in this direction has been made by the 28 cents per ton reduction in the rates on coal for Great Lakes transhipment. The conference to be held next week by the Interstate Commerce Commission railway executives and shippers of building materials on the reduction of rates on such commodities is in line with the president's idea that business revival would be promoted by lowering the transportation cost of articles used in industry.

Whether the Cummins-Esch transportation act is a success and whether the existing governmental agencies are equal to the task of solving the present railroad problem are matters upon which the Senate committee's investigation is expected to shed much light.

The first witness heard by the committee will be the railway executives.

For More Efficiency.

Senator Cummins expressed himself strongly today to the effect that the railways would be able to readjust their finances, thru higher efficiency in management and reduction in cost of material and labor, to a point where earnings would again cover expenditure charges and a reasonable profit.

He ascribed present conditions to an industrial readjustment which has as yet proceeded unevenly, not yet affecting costs of production or operation as it had affected earnings. Recognizing the awkward period which some of the railroads might intervene before they had readjusted working costs to a point where net earnings would cover manufacturing charges on their debt, he expressed the belief that the creditors of such railroads would be lenient in not enforcing their claim pending the period of readjustment.

"The railroads," Senator Cummins said, "are in no different situation from the other industries of the country. Like many other producing industries they are confronted with a sudden and violent shrinkage of business which helps to make the selling price of what is produced lower than the cost of production. They will have to solve the problem in the same way as other producers are trying to solve it, by the bringing of the cost of materials and the cost of labor into line with the proceeds of what they have to sell."

Senator Cummins was asked if it was possible for the railroads to do this on a sufficiently drastic scale to cover both working expenses and charges on the debt. He replied that he had no doubt of it.

"To assume the contrary," he said "would be to assume that a national transportation system cannot be self-supporting in this country. If that were so, there would be nothing to do but for the government to take it over and pay the annual deficit however heavy, out of the treasury. The country must have its transportation system."

"But there is no reason to imagine anything of the kind. There will be a very large saving in cost of materials. Coal will be lower this year, steel and iron material is lower except rails and rails will also have to come down. The question of the wage scale is in the hands of the labor board. I do not anticipate its decision or attempt to influence it, but even if basic pay is not changed economies aggregating hundreds of millions will result from the elimination of arbitrary overtime and duplicated service. I believe that \$200,000,000 will be saved by these economies alone. Last year the actual railway gross revenues were the largest in the country's history, without allowing for any government guarantee. But the wage costs, which formerly were 40 per cent of gross revenue, had got up to 70 per cent."

No Further Advice.

The senator was asked if these economies could be effected in time to save all of the less strong railroads from default on interest payment at some intervening due date, with consequent insolvency, and if the government would give financial help to tide over such a situation. He replied that further advance of money by the government would be out of the question; that the country would not stand for it.

Mr. Cummings was then asked what

this would mean in the case of a railway which could not effect its economies in materials or labor costs in time to bridge over the period of revenues inadequate to cover fixed charges.

"That will be a case for the leniency of creditors," said Senator Cummins. "There probably will be cases of the kind coming up around next July. But what advantage would it be to the bondholders to foreclose?

"When railways were placed in receiverships and their mortgages foreclosed in the past there were two motives for such procedure—to get rid of an incapable management or to reorganize and recapitalize the roads. That does not exist. Foreclosure would not help the bondholders. The circumstances give reasonable assurance of adequate net revenue in due course to meet all interest, due or overdue. What reason is there, then, that in such a case the bondholders should consent to forego their interest temporarily until the readjustment of cost to revenues should have been effected?"

About Rheumatism.

People are learning that it is only a waste of time and money to take medicine internally for chronic and muscular rheumatism, and about ninety-nine out of a hundred cases are one or the other of these varieties.

All that is really necessary to afford relief is to apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely. Try it. It costs but 35 cents per bottle. Large size sixty cents.

MULES IN THE WORLD WAR

The poor, despised army mule, whose dynamite-like disposition and active hind legs have won him such an objectionable reputation, was just as efficient in his own little capacity as any other functionary of the late World War.

Many a dark night near the front, when shelling started in our vicinity, the unfortunate mules were often subjected to very disagreeable conditions, in some cases receiving such wounds as to necessitate shooting them before we resumed our march to the front lines. On some nights, when the enemy was unusually active with his artillery, my company lost as many as eleven head of horses and mules during a single barrage.

In some instances I have observed remarkable intelligence displayed by mules.

One afternoon in a small patch of woods, where my company was temporarily quartered, the inevitable shelling started with a reality that made us think of home. A small French village lay to our right and in the barrages had begun, gradually creeping toward our vicinity and jeopardizing a group of helpless mules that belonged to an artillery outfit. The poor animals seemed to scent the danger for their ears twitched and they grew restless.

Unfortunately, a shell screeched into their midst and burst, I watched, anxiously, to see if any fell, but not a mule went down.

After a series of jumps and leaps,

as they were tied, one little fellow seemed to have got loose and trotted over toward another member of the company and myself. When he reached us he stopped before us and looked straight into our eyes as tho pleading for aid. We examined his wounds and found that he had received sharpnel injuries about the neck, right side, and ears, his halter having been severed by a fragment of sharpnel.

We appreciated the animal's intelligence and led him to our regimental surgeon who dressed his wounds in plenty of bandages. Later in the day I saw the little fellow grazing in a field and munching grass as coolly as the nothing unusual had around in the white bandages. The happened, his long ears bobbing next day my company moved from the woods, and I often wondered what became of the wounded mule.

Like our indefatigable war horses, the hardworking little mules were on the job whenever there was real labor to be accomplished, and, aside from an occasional spell of stubborn balkiness, they performed their duties with satisfaction.

For a Weak Stomach.

As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets.

For a brief interval the fly walked rapidly in a circle upon the bald cranium of the eminent divine. Then pausing, he stroked his stomach meditatively and said: "There is a tradition in our family, my children, that ages ago this barren plain was covered with a dense forest."

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All that is really necessary to afford relief is to apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely. Try it. It costs but 35 cents per bottle. Large size sixty cents.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Pat H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A CASH OFFER

The Hartford Republican has made a special clubbing rate with the Memphis Weekly Commercial Appeal by which we will furnish both papers for one year for the low price of

\$1.75

The Commercial Appeal is one of the largest and best papers in the South and we hope to receive many new subscribers on this offer. One dollar and seventy-five cents cash for both papers. Send in your subscription now. Don't delay.

BERLIN SENTIMENT TURNS FAVORABLY TOWARD TERMS

Berlin, May 9.—Sentiment in German political circles was showing a drift at noon today in favor of agreeing to the Allied reparations terms. It is now believed a parliamentary coalition which will accept the Allied ultimatum will be constituted within the next 24 hours.

Berlin, May 9.—National Comiteemen of the Majority Socialist and Democratic parties assembled here today to discuss the attitude those organizations would take relative to the international situation resulting from the presentation of the Allied ultimatum regarding reparations.

There was hope in some quarters that an agreement would be reached by the two parties to participate in the formation of a Cabinet to succeed that of Konstantine Fehrenbach, which resigned last week.

Dr. Wilhelm Mayer, German Ambassador to France, has declined the invitation of President Ebert to form a Ministry, and the German People's party continues its attitude of reserve. The leader of the latter organization, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, is strongly opposed to acceptance of the Allied terms.

Dr. Mayer has been conferring with members of the Reichstag, attempting to show that the signing of the Allied demands is necessary. No further progress was made yesterday toward terminating the Cabinet crisis despite Dr. Mayer's personal efforts to persuade the Clerical party to unconditional acceptance of the ultimatum. Dr. Mayer is still in the Reichstag as a member of the Bavarian People's party, which stubbornly opposes the Allied terms, especially regarding disarmament. Although pledged to abide by his party's decision, Dr. Mayer is now endeavoring to unite the Clerical party in favor of accepting the ultimatum, hoping that it would then form the nucleus for an emergency coalition, which would command enough votes in the Reichstag in favor of yielding.

Dr. Mayer is reported to be impressing the Reichstag leaders with the inevitable necessity of signing

"Do you find the movies education-al?"

"Not any more," said the confirmed patron.

"How is that?"

"I believe I have mastered all the wiles of movie vampires and there doesn't seem to be anything else to learn."

Telephones



No Need to Wait

I have telephones and supplies in stock. Make a specialty of repair work. If you need Wire, Brackets, Pins, Spools, Insulators, Insulated Wire, Lightning Arresters, Switches, or any part for a telephone, call, write or phone me. A few second hand phones in stock. Mutual phone No. 1.

W. G. Muffett
Beaver Dam, Ky.

CHURCHILL DOWNS



Thoroughbred Horses

MAY 7 to MAY 30

LOUISVILLE

Stakes:

KENTUCKY DERBY
Saturday, May 7th

DEBONATE
Saturday, May 7th

BASFORD HANNAH
Wednesday, May 11th

CLAN DANICAP
Saturday, May 14th

KENTUCKY GEMS
Saturday, May 14th

KENTUCKY HAMMISCAP
Saturday, May 21st

SPRING TRIAL
Saturday, May 28th

PROCTOR KNOTT HAMMISCAP
Monday, May 30th

THE country's oldest course

The Hartford Republican

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receive no attention.**

TELEPHONES

**Farmers Mutual..... 59
Cumberland 123**

FRIDAY, MAY 13

ANNOUNCEMENTS

**For Circuit Judge
We are authorized to announce
R. W. SLACK
a candidate for Judge of the Sixth
Circuit Court District, of Kentucky,
November election, 1921.**

**For County and District
Offices.**

**We are authorized to announce
the candidacy of the following citi-
zens, subject to the action of the Re-
publican party in the primary election
August 6, 1921:**

**For Representative.
IRA JONES—Arnold.
W. H. BAIZE—Hartford.
I. S. MASON—Buford.**

**For Circuit Clerk:
FRANK BLACK—Hartford R. 2.
V. A. MATTHEWS—Fordsville.
O. N. STEWART—Beaver Dam.**

**For County Judge:
MACK COOK—Hartford.
WINSON SMITH—Select.
W. S. DEAN—Dundee.
R. R. WEDDING—Hartford.**

**For County Attorney.
OTTO C. MARTIN—Hartford.**

**For Sheriff.
GEORGE P. JONES—Beda.
G. A. RALPH—Hartford.
B. C. RHOADS—Bartlett.
CAL P. KEOWN—Hartford.
CARL M. TAYLOR—Beaver Dam.
CICERO CROWDER—Select.
T. H. BLACK—Hartford.
MALEN D. HEFLIN—Centertown.**

**For County Clerk:
ROY H. FOREMAN—West Beaver
Dam.
ISOM MITCHELL—Bell's Run.
SEP T. WILLIAMS—Rob Roy.
MODE SCHROADER—N. Rosine.
J. E. MITCHELL—Dundee.
E. G. BARRASS—Hartford.
M. F. CHUNLEY—McHenry.
JAMES A. TATE—Hartford.
M. A. EMBRY—Baizetown.**

**For Jailer:
CHARLIE SMITH—Hartford, R. 2.
WORTH TICHENOR—Hartford.
JOHN T. KING—Hartford.
S. A. LEE—Sunnydale.
BARNETT L. TINSLEY—Hart-
ford R. F. D. No. 5.
JOHNSON STEWART—McHenry,
Route 1.
NATHANIEL HUDSON—McHenry**

**For Tax Commissioner
D. E. WARD—Hartford, Route 3.
ROY F. KEOWN—Fordsville.**

**For Magistrate,
(District No. 1)
J. P. McCOY—Hartford Route 2.
J. A. BOLING—Upper East Hart-
ford.**

**(District No. 2)
W. C. KNOTT—Centertown.
FELIX SHAVER—Cerlano.**

**(District No. 3)
N. M. TAYLOR—Cool Springs.
O. E. SCOTT—Prentiss.**

**Q. B. BROWN—Simmons.
(District No. 4)
J. W. CHEEK—Askins.
(District No. 6)**

**J. A. EDGE—Dundee.
BUEL MIDKIFF—Hartford, R. 6.
MACK MARTIN—Sulphur Springs.**

**(District No. 7)
J. WALTER TAYLOR—Cromwell.
J. N. LOGSDON—Rosine.**

**About the sorriest spectacle we
know of, from a democratic stand-
point at least, was the blind parti-**

sanship displayed by one Woodrow Wilson in the year 1918.

We have carefully read the article written by Mr. Thomas as published in our last issue under the head of "Circuit Court Adjourns," and by the Editor of the Hartford Herald dubbed "Solomon's Harem Article" and unlike the Herald's editor we failed to find anything objectionable or disconcerting in the article. On the other hand, had the article appeared in one of our large dailies, it would have more than likely been complimented as a tolerably good write-up, by the Herald. All who know Mr. Thomas are perfectly aware that he meant no disrespect when he drew upon his imagination for what "Old Solomon" would have thought had he looked in on that first feminine jury. And to tell the truth, we too have a "hunch" that the wise one would have had thoughts along those lines. No "our wife" didn't get a bit peevish and neither did the other ladies who served upon the jury, that is, in so far as our knowledge goes, and we have made a bit of inquiry. The Herald's Editor even predicts our banishment and exile from our job. Altogether, the Herald editorial upon the subject is uncommonly silly or even more jocular, by about twenty times, than the so-called "Solomon's Harem Article" and we acknowledge to the world we believe it's the latter.

The burley growers of central Kentucky are trying to work out a plan of tobacco marketing that offers some tangible promise of usefulness. Tobacco, like all other commodities, must yield under any circumstances to supply and demand, but the purpose in view is to stabilize rather than to inflate prices. Under the present system of marketing the same grade of tobacco that sells for a given price today may bring a much higher or lower price tomorrow. It is to equalize prices that the burley growers are in the main attempting to bring about.

The plan involves first a pledging of 75 per cent of the crop to a selling organization, which will receive and grade the tobacco and effect a sale at a uniform price for a given grade. The plan will involve the raising of a large capital which will in part be supplied by the banks and in part by the growers, who may use their notes as collateral to the banks until the crop is marketed. The saving feature of the plan is to employ expert experienced salesmen and handlers of the tobacco. High salaries for such men are expected, but results are expected to counterbalance such expense. Growers of western Kentucky tobacco will do well to watch the experiment of the burley growers and if it succeeds pattern after it.

I. S. MASON ASKS**VOTERS' APPROVAL**

To the Voters of Ohio County:

I have been earnestly solicited by many of you to make the race for re-election for Representative. I yield to the wishes of my friends and will to the best of my ability make an honest endeavor to secure the nomination and if elected to serve you to the best interest of the people of Ohio County.

I stand upon my record in the last General Assembly and feel confident that I can do something to further the promotion of roads, schools and the laboring and farming interests of our county and state.

Congress is making it possible for the Farmers to organize and pool their products and it will be possible for the legislature to enact some measures for their relief. Without organization no people can further their interests and keep on a living equality with the rest of mankind.

Assuring you of my gratitude for former honors and that if you again trust me I shall try to be worthy of your renewed confidence I am,

Very truly,

I. S. MASON.

MRS. BURNS ENTERTAINS

Mrs. Tice Burns entertained the Woman's Club at her home on Clay street, Thursday afternoon of last week. Four tables were set for progressive Rook, and six interesting games were played, after which a dainty salad course was served.

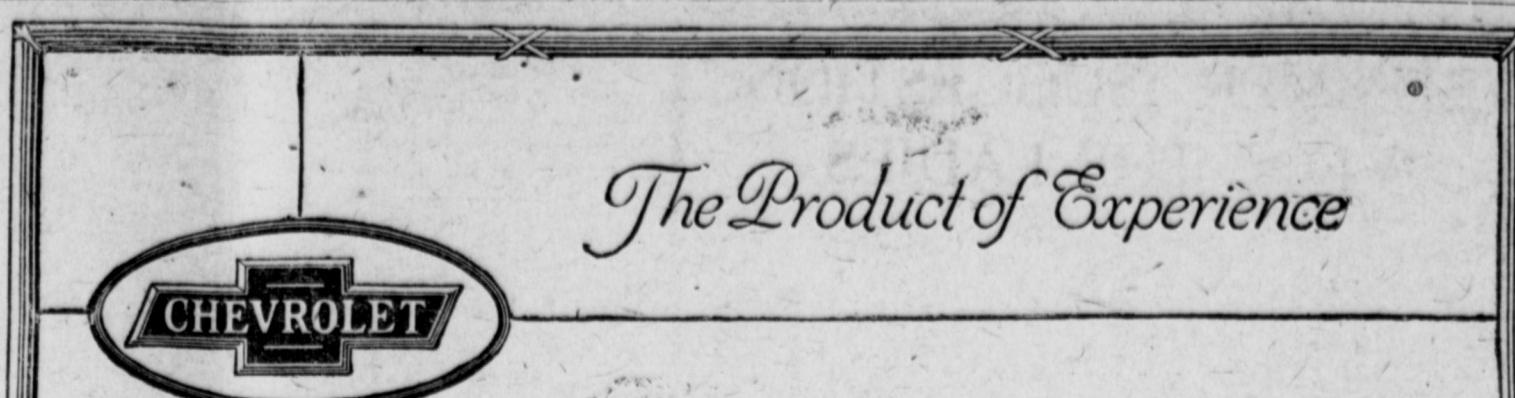
The guests were: Mesdames W. H. Allbritton, Mayfield; A. M. Bennett, Sherman, Texas; J. S. Glenn, Lyman Barrett, A. D. Kirk, M. L. McCracken, Hooker Williams, E. E. Birkhead, Rowan Holbrook, C. E. Smith, Darrel Sullenger, A. C. Porter, Clarence Iglesias, O. C. Martin, W. I. Woodring, Mrs. Helen Iglesias, Mrs. Belle Cooper and Miss Sophia Woerner.

PLANTS FOR SALE, IN SEASON,

**POSTPAID—Tomato, Earliana-
Beefsteak etc., 12—20c; 25—35c;
50—60c; 100—\$1.00. Sweet Potato,
Nancy Hall, 100—40c; 300—\$1.00.**

E. M. MORTON,

Centertown, Ky.



TREMENDOUS Reduction in Chevrolet Prices

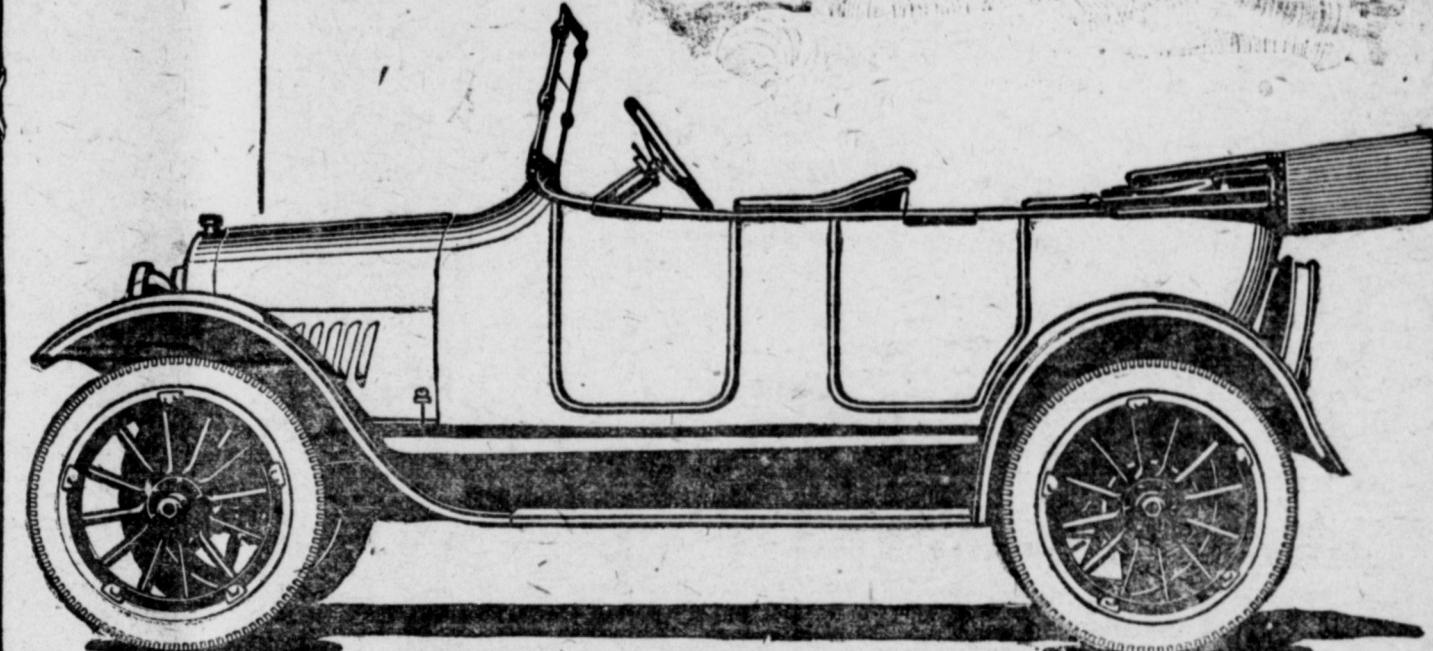
BACK TO PRE-WAR BASIS.

	Old Prices	New Prices
"Four-Ninety" Roadster	\$ 795.00	\$ 635.00
"Four-Ninety" Touring	\$ 820.00	\$ 645.00
"Four-Ninety" Coupe	\$1325.00	\$1155.00
"Four-Ninety" Sedan	\$1375.00	\$1195.00

(All Prices F. O. B. Flint, Mich.)

The purchase of a Chevrolet "Four-Ninety" Automobile is an enduring investment in satisfaction. Built into it is an economy of operation and a certainty of service which is characteristic of Chevrolet products everywhere. Refinements of appointment, comfort, and appearance, distinguish it readily as a car of unusually low price for its value. "ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE."

**Taylor-Morris Motor Co.
HARTFORD, KY.**



Chevrolet "Four-Ninety" Touring Car, f.o.b. Flint, Mich.

BEADS ODDLY STRUNG

(By I. D. Claire.)

An editor with an Englishman's sense of humor, a case of Wilsonitis and a grouch is more to be—but shucks! We are all amateurs once.

If all the fellows who are telling me mean things to "head" fluke on are his enemies he must have a sight of enemies.

Battle Nall must be in mighty poor health, he has aged so recently.

Hartford men are not as sociable as they used to be. I have been here more'n a week and not one of them has ask'd me to take a drink. That didn't usher happen.

I note a decided improvement in the morals of the town. Everybody has quit drinking.

There are a lot of fellows ready and waiting for the shaking of the post-office plum tree when the president gives the word.

With the present high cost of hats Ohio county Democrats are slow about casting them into the ring.

The greatest enemy of the shoe trust will soon show up—barefoot weather.

Germany is being pestered a good deal just now by the bill collectors.

I don't see that prohibition does much good. Fluke came home from his fishing trip as sick as a poisoned rat, and said it was caused by drinking river water. If a fellow is going to get sick from drinking I don't see that it makes much difference what he drinks.

I have been accused of many crimes and was often guilty, but it remained for Peggy, the linotype operator, to accuse me of stealing. I borrowed her umbrella Tuesday to go over to the court house but hung it on the rack when I returned. When she was ready to go home in the afternoon she demanded the rainshelter. I swore to my innocence but she was unconvinced. However, she came in smiling next morning, and acknowl-

edged she had taken the property home at noon the day before and had left it there.

That colored table boy Jess, at the Foster house is coming out of the kinks. The other morning, when I was late to breakfast and had the dining room all to myself Jess dispensed southern melodies in the kitchen while I ate breakfast. It was just like eating in a fashionable cabaret in the city.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

The Commencement Exercises of Hartford High school and Graded School will begin tomorrow night, May 12, with the Declamatory Contest of the Freshmen girls. The subjects and participants are:

Laska Kathryn Williams
How the Old Horse Won the

Bet Edith Tinsley
The Skeleton in Armor

Martine Sprout

Jane Anabel King

Herve Riel Corinne Ward

The Prisoner of Zenda

—Locket Ford

A gold medal will be given the winner by J. B. Tappan.

On Sunday, May 15, at 11 a. m., the Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Rev. Bruce Lyle, of Nashville, Tenn., at the Methodist Church.

On Monday night following an operetta will be given by the Grade pupils.

Tuesday night, Senior Class Exercises. Following is the program of the evening:

President, Blanton Ellis, Proclamation.

Flora Rhoads, Salutatorian.

Freeman Schampire, Class Creed.

Margaret King, Class Historian.

Sallye Shultz, Class Picture.

Kittie Bess Dodson, Class Prophecy.

Douglas Williams, Class Grumbler.

Loubel Williams, Class Poet.

Raymond Robertson, Class Giftoian.

Gertrude Schlemmer, Class Will.

Amelia Pirtle, Class Musician.

Emilie Pendleton, Valedictorian.

All the graduates have parts in the above program.

Wednesday night, Commencement evening: Address will be delivered by Prof. J. L. Harmon, President of the Bowling Green Business University. Presentation of scholarship medal, and diplomas by Prof. J. F.

nold Canary, at Nocreek.

Mr. Noble Hudson and family spent Sunday with Mr. Owen Magan and family.

Mrs. Humphrey has returned to her home at Livia, after spending the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Carl Bell.

Mr. D. S. French spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. A. L. Stevens, near Hartford.

Mr. R. C. Hudson is very ill at this writing.

Mrs. Bettie Richardson spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Blair.

"Real Bargains"

Corn Planters, one and two row.

Riding Cultivators.

Riding Plows; Walking Plows.

SUMMER SUGGESTIONS FOR THE LADIES

Oxfords and Strap Slippers	\$4.00 to \$10.00
Silk-Hose, all shades	\$1.00 to \$3.50
Georgette Blouses	\$4.00 to \$10.00
Silk Dresses	\$15.00 to \$35.00
House Dresses	\$1.00 to \$2.50
Kimonas	\$2.50
Middy Blouses	\$1.25 to \$3.50
Silk Teddies	\$2.50 to \$3.50
Silk Underskirts	\$4.00 to \$6.00
Silk Camisoles	\$1.00 to \$2.50
Corsets	\$1.50 to \$5.50
Combination Suits	50c to \$2.50
Silks, all shades, per yard	\$1.75 to \$3.00
Fancy Voiles, per yard	50c, 75c and \$1.00
Crepe de Chine, per yard	\$2.00
Shirting Silks, 36 inch wide, per yard	\$1.00
Soft Silk, per yard	50c to \$1.00
Ladies' Hats	\$1.50 to \$10.00

FOR MEN

Brown and Black Oxfords	\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00
Mer's Silk Sox	\$1.00 to \$1.50
Men's Lisle Sox	50c to 75c
Silk Shirts	\$5.00 to \$6.00
Men's Soft Shirts	\$1.50 to \$4.00
Wash Ties	25c
Silk Ties	50c, 75c, \$1.00
Union Suits	\$1.00
Men's Suits	\$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00
Panama Hats	\$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00
Yacht Hats	\$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00
Sox Supporters	25c, 35c, 50c
Men's Belts	50c to \$2.50
Suspenders	50c, 75c, \$1.00
Men's Caps	\$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.00
Only suggestions. Call and see our lines. Courteous salespeople to wait on you. We want your business, and invite comparison.	

Fair & Co.
THE FAIR DEALERS

The Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, MAY 13

PERSONAL NEWS AND SOCIAL EVENTS

Mr. Robert Mason of Buford, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Will Riley Bean, of Dundee, was in town Monday.

Furniture and Queensware. 42tf J. D. WILLIAMS & SONS.

Dr. E. B. Pendleton went to Louisville the first of the week.

Prof. C. K. Carson of Beaver Dam, was in town yesterday, on business.

Mr. J. B. Renfrow and little son of Narrows, were in Hartford Monday.

Highest Cash Price paid for eggs and poultry. W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto C. Martin, City, went to Louisville Wednesday, shopping.

Mrs. Rachel Shultz is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. O. McKinney, at Beaver Dam.

Mrs. John T. Smith of Fordsville, was a guest of Mrs. Owen Holbrook Sunday.

We have field fence, rabbit, poultry and barbed wire fence. 42tf W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mrs. M. M. Tanner, of Portsmouth, Ohio, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Bean.

Mr. Gayle Taylor went to Louisville Saturday to witness the Derby, returning Sunday.

Mr. James Ashley left Thursday for Chicago, Ill., where he will spend some time with his son.

Mr. B. H. Bennett, of Route 2, Beaver Dam, was a visitor at this office Tuesday, while in town.

Have you done your spring house cleaning? We have all the implements with which to do it. Brooms, mops, soap and washing powders of all kinds. WILLIAMS & TAYLOR.

Mrs. Carl Anderson and little daughter, Kathryn, are visiting relatives in Louisville this week.

Mrs. C. E. Smith will go to Central City today to visit her sister, Mrs. Euila Fortney, who is seriously ill.

Miss Gladys Bennett returned to Louisville Sunday, after spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Bennett.

Mr. A. W. Bennett, of Sherman Texas, arrived Thursday to join his wife and daughter, who are visiting relatives in Hartford.

The annual decoration of Soldiers' graves will take place at East Providence in the afternoon of Sunday, May 22, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. John T. Moore, who had been taking his annual fishing trip on lower Rough river, returned to his home in Louisville, Monday.

"Uncle" Hop Torrence died at his home near Rob Roy Tuesday, and was buried at the Brick House burying ground Wednesday.

Mrs. A. B. Riley and little son, Baxter, went to Evansville Tuesday, where they will visit Mrs. Riley's sister, Mrs. W. R. Cooper.

Mr. J. I. Goodman, foreman of the mechanical department of the Herald office, spent Saturday night and Sunday with his family in Owensboro.

Mr. Park Taylor has accepted a position as an engineer in the state road department, and will be located for the present in eastern Kentucky.

Mr. Timer Westerfield recently sold his farm on the Hartford and Owensboro road, known as the A. W. Mills homestead, to Rev. R. L. Harper.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lindley, who have been spending the winter at Tampa, Florida, have returned and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fulker.

Mrs. J. Ross Taylor and baby daughter, Jean Paxton, went to Centerville today, where they will visit Mrs. Taylor's aunt, Mrs. Eula Fortney.

Mr. John A. Johnson, of Alabama, returned to his business in that state Monday, after spending a few days with his family here. His son, Tony, returned with him.

Hon. L. S. Mason and Superintendent-elect, Mrs. Mason of Buford, were in Hartford yesterday. Mrs. Mason came up to attend a meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association.

James' S. C. White Leghorns—the egg machines. Flock headed by "Farris" strain cocks. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 50; \$10.00 per 100. MRS. O. B. JAMES' Poultry Farm, Centertown, Ky.

A Rose Dream will be rendered by the little folks at the College Auditorium, Monday night, as a part of the Commencement exercises. This rendition will be one of the features of the week's program.

For one and two-row Corn Planters, Riding Cultivators, Riding Plows be sure to write FORDSVILLE PLANTING MILL CO., Fordsville, Ky., for their special bargain price. These prices are interesting. 461

Mr. W. M. Addington of Kronos, was in town Monday. After a long and successful life as a farmer near that town—Mr. Addington and his wife have moved to Kronos for the conveniences offered by village life.

At the school board election held Saturday for the election of trustees for the Hartford graded school district Henry Leach was elected for the one year term and Henry Carson and Ellis Foster were chosen for a three-year term.

We very sincerely regret that by an oversight last week we failed to report the program of the commencement exercises of the Fordsville graded school. And so far as an apology can moderate the offense we are glad to offer it.

Moore, Pirtle and Tinsley returned from their annual fishing trip at the mouth of Grassy creek, Monday. Owing to unfavorable conditions of weather and water the boys made only a moderate catch, but still enough for immediate purposes.

Mr. McDowell A. Fogle, of the Herald, went to Louisville Tuesday and from there to Indianapolis, Ind., from which place he expects to return the latter part of this week with his father, Judge J. E. Fogle, who has been with his daughter, Mrs. T. B. Petrie and Mr. Petrie during the past several months.

International Cultivators—It takes a man to operate other cultivators, but any eighth or ten year old child can operate the International. It has 6 shovels and 2 disc harrows. It has no equal. The price is right. 44t4 W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mrs. W. H. Albritton, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Tice Burns, returned to her home at Mayfield, this week. Mrs. Burns accompanied her sister home for a few days' visit after which she will visit her father, Rev. A. S. Petty, at Hickman.

Accordion Pleating, box or knife pleating, skirts under 20 inches 75c, over 20 inches \$1.25, postpaid. Hem-stitching 10c yard; thread free. Covered buttons. Send for catalogue and general information.

MRS. MELOAN'S Pleating House, 46t2 Murray, Ky.

Public Sale—Every Second and Fourth Saturday in each month, we will hold a Public Sale at the Court-house Square, Hartford, Ky. Bring in anything you have to sell and we will find you a buyer.

PARKS & YEISER,
Hartford, Ky.

Rev. B. W. Napier, pastor of the Crescent Hill Methodist church, Louisville, preached at the local Methodist church Thursday night. Rev. Napier was formerly pastor of the Hartford church, and a visit and sermon were welcomed by members of the congregation and citizens of the town.

Mrs. J. M. Singleton of Kibbe, Japan, has been the guest of Mrs. Rowan Holbrook for several days. Mrs. Singleton is on her way to New York and, having known McHenry Holbrook, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rowan Holbrook, who is engaged in banking in Japan, stopped over for a visit with the family.

The neighbors of Mrs. Jennie Ambrose, a widow of the Bells' Run community, and whose only help on the farm is a sixteen years old son who has lost an arm, gathered in one day last week, and ordered and planted about seven acres of corn, for which service they received Mrs. Ambrose's sincere gratitude.

The following Hartford people attended the funeral and burial of Mrs. Alvin Rowe, at Centertown, Thursday: Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bratcher, Mr. and Mrs. James Bennett, Mrs. John Bell, Mrs. A. W. Bennett, C. E. Smith, John C. Riley, R. R. Wedding, Cal P. Keown, Judge Mack Cook, Louis Fulkerson, Worth Tichenor, Owen Hunter, Oscar Bishop, Roll Riley, Dr. J. R. Pirtle and probably some other persons whose names we failed to get.

Report of the condition of The BANK OF HARTFORD doing business at the town of Hartford, County of Ohio, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 7th day of May, 1921.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$394,195.02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,298.00
Stocks, Bonds and other securities	56,250.00
Due from Banks	28,298.48
Cash on hand	12,864.60
Banking House, Furniture and fixtures	4,500.00
Total	\$497,406.10

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, in cash	\$ 40,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,485.25
Deposits subject to check \$251,683.66	
Time deposits	177,217.19
Unpaid Dividends	428,900.85
Total	\$497,406.10

State of Kentucky)Sct.

County of Ohio)

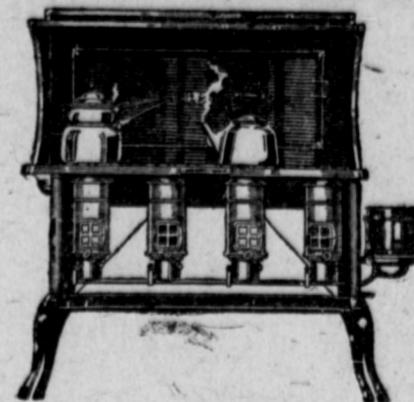
We, James W. Ford and C. O. Hunter, President and Cashier of the above named Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JAMES W. FORD, President
C. O. HUNTER, Cashier
Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 12th day of May 1921.
MARGARET MARKS, N. P.
My commission expires March 1, 1922.

Correct—Attest:
C. O. HUNTER,
ROWAN HOLBROOK,
Directors.

Why did you remove your family portraits?

"My wife was too fond of using them as illustrations when giving her famous lecture on my ignominious decent."



Clean Heat's the Thing!

The first thing one looks for in a stove. The three million users have found that the NEW PERFECTION gives just the right heat for every kind of cooking—clean, steady, dependable heat.

The New Perfection Oil Cook Stove with its many exclusive advantages and construction features offers the solution to all household cooking problems. New Perfection cooks know they can make anything—from doughnuts to the most delicate sponge cake—on the New Perfection. Each burner is almost a cook stove in itself. You can keep the tea kettle simmering with the low flame. On another burner you can use the medium flame—an all-blue flame—for most ordinary cooking purposes. And for fast cooking there's the high flame with the clean white tips. It's the hottest. At any flame-speed, the New Perfection is the same—steady and dependable. Once set, the flame stays put. And it's always visible through the mica doors.

ACTON BROTHERS,
HARTFORD, KY.

GRADUATION!

The following is a small list selected from our large line of gifts appropriate for this occasion:

Ladies Silk Bags	\$1.50 to \$7.00
Gent's Pocketbooks	75c to \$2.50
Kodaks	\$8.00 and up
Brownies	\$2.00 and up
Kodak Albums	\$1.65 to \$50
Pipes up to	\$5.00
Cigarette Holders	35c to \$1.25
Cigarette and Cigar Cases	All prices
Box Candies up to	\$4.00
Box Papers	35c to \$2.00

Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets Ivory Sets, Toilet Waters, Perfumes, etc. Come in and let us help you select your gifts.

Beaver Dam Drug Co.

"The Nyal Store"

BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

EAGLE "MIKADO" Pencil No. 174

For Sale at your Dealer. Made in five grades ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND EAGLE MIKADO

EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK

MANY COAL MINES CLOSED AND 2,500 MEN ARE IDLE

sumed operation or are preparing to do so.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Stake and Prune Tomatoes To Secure Good Fruit.

It generally pays to stake and prune the tomatoes grown in the small home garden because by this method the fruit is held off the ground and is clean, a larger number of tomato plants can be grown on a given space and the fruit generally ripens earlier than if the plants are allowed to grow in the natural way. In pruning the plants all side shoots and suckers are removed, leaving only the main stem with its leaves and clusters of fruit. It is easy to determine which are the side shoots and which the young blossom clusters because the shoots appear directly in the little pocket where the leaf joins the stem, while the fruit clusters appear on the naked side of the stem where there is no leaf. Pinch out the side shoots, but be careful not to injure the blossom or fruit clusters.

Tomato stakes should be from 4 to 6 feet long and 1 to 1½ inches thru at the thickest part. They may be small saplings cut in the woods and sharpened at one end, or they may be split from a log that is free from knots. Sometimes strips of waste material from a sawmill or planing mill, known as edgings are used. It makes little difference so long as the stakes are strong enough to support the plants and are inexpensive. The stakes should be driven firmly into the ground, one on the north side of each tomato plant, and the plants tied to them once a week during the active growing period with soft cord or narrow strips of muslin. Sometimes the tomato plants will reach the tops of the stakes and then hang over until the tip will touch the ground, clusters of fruit being formed all along the stems.

Properly Prepared Soil Saves Corn Cultivation.

Experiments conducted for a number of years by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station show that if the soil is thoroughly prepared before corn is planted the work of cultivating after planting may be reduced to that necessary to keep down weeds. The same experiments showed that before corn comes up and while it is still small the cultivation may be done with a harrow or weeder.

Three or four cultivations were as good as seven or eight, the experiments proved, providing that the cultivations controlled the weeds. They also showed that shallow cultivation was as good and not as expensive as deep cultivation if weeds were controlled. If weeds become so tall that deep cultivation is necessary to kill them then this form of cultivation is to be recommended. No moisture is saved on well-ordered soil by cultivating after the corn is knee-high, the experiments showed.

Increased Egg Production.

The highest egg production in poultry-feeding tests conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture were obtained from a pen receiving a mash composed of four pounds bran, four pounds middlings, 26 pounds meat scrap, and 66 pounds cornmeal.

This ration has been one of the best mashes, giving consistent high production over a period of several years, and is not distinctly different from the mash used in the wheatless ration, which has also given very good production.

Hints For Poultry Raisers.

A successful poultryman offers a few simple hints for keeping the young brood in health, as follows: Give clean water; supply plenty of grit; feed a variety of cracked and whole grain, mostly in a dry state, keep the chicks out of grass when wet with dew or rain.

Relief Seen In Pure Bred Stock.

Scrub cattle losses will be wiped out in the state by better breeding was the assertion made by Prof. W. S. Anderson, specialist in charge of animal breeding at the college of agriculture of the University of Kentucky, in an address at the Bourbon Stock Yards this week. Prof. Anderson told the crowd of farmers that they can restore the eminence of the State in livestock production and reap enormous returns in profits by use of purebred sires and the proper breeding.

He declared that the University of Kentucky was deeply interested in the Farmers Better Sire Sale of 300 pure-bred bulls to be held at the Bourbon Stock Yards June 2nd, and was using every resource at its command in support of the movement which, he fully asserted, had the backing of not only the livestock interests, but all banking and business interests of the State.

The speaker said the farmer in buying a pure-bred bull was buying the product of the best brains of more than 200 years, devoted to live-stock

breeding and the fruit of fortunes expended to develop the present high type of animal. He cited instances in the State where the advantages of the pure-bred had been established in the economy of production and in the profits on the market.

"Salt-Rising" Bread Just As Good As In the Old Days.

To many persons no bread can equal the "salt-rising" variety—the kind their grandmothers made. This bread, the name of which is somewhat misleading, has been known in one form or another for generations. It has been a particular favorite when and where satisfactory yeast was difficult to get. This recipe is given by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1 cup milk.
2 tablespoons white corn meal.
1 teaspoon salt.
Butter (if used) 1 tablespoon.
Flour.

Scald the milk. Allow it to cool until it is lukewarm; then add the salt, sugar, and cornmeal. Place in a fruit can or a heavy crock or pitcher and surround by water at about 120 degrees F. Water at this temperature is the hottest in which the hand can be held without inconvenience, and can be secured by mixing nearly equal parts of boiling water and tap water (unless the tap water is unusually warm). Allow the mixture to stand for 6 or 7 hours, or until it shows signs of fermentation. If it has fermented sufficiently, the gas can be heard as it escapes.

This leaven contains enough liquid for one loaf. If more loaves are needed add 1 cup of water, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of sugar, and 1 tablespoon of butter for each additional loaf. Make a soft sponge by adding a cup of flour for each loaf.

Beat thoroughly and put the sponge again at the temperature of about 120 degrees F.

When the sponge is the consistency of a thick batter, add more flour gradually until the dough is so stiff that it can be kneaded without sticking to the hands or to the board. Knead 10 or 15 minutes, put at once into the pans, allow to rise until about two and one-half times its original bulk, and bake. Selfrising bread is never so light as the bread raised with yeast. A loaf made with one cupful of liquid, therefore, will come out quite up to the top of a pan of standard size.

Hatching Hints Which Make For Success.

When the hen is hatching she should not be disturbed except to remove the shells, unless she becomes uneasy and steps on or picks the chicks. In such cases the chicks should be removed as soon as dry, place them in a basket or box lined with flannel or some other soft material and cover the top, keeping the basket or box in a warm place until the eggs left under the hen are hatched.

Hens should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, feeding tends to keep them quiet; otherwise, many hens will leave the nest. In most cases it is best that the hen remain on the nest and brood the chicks for at least 24 hours after the hatching is over. Hens will successfully brood 10 to 15 chicks early in the breeding season and 18 to 25 in warm weather, depending upon the size of the hen, so that often two broods of chicks which hatch at the same time can be put together and raised under one hen.

Powder the hen with a good insect powder or with sodium fluorid two days before the chicks are due to hatch. If lice appear on the chicks, or if they are troubled with "head lice," a very little grease, such as lard or vaseline, may be applied with the fingers on the head, neck, under the wings, and around the vent. Great care should be taken, however, not to get too much on as it will stop their growth and in some cases may prove fatal.

"Of course dogs have intelligence," Bibbs declared warmly. "Now here is Dubbs; he's a lover of dogs, and I'll leave it to him if some dogs haven't more intelligence than their masters."

"Sure!" Dubbs responded heartily. "Why, I have a couple of dogs like that myself." And Dubbs even yet sometimes wonders why they all laughed.

"Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?" asked the ballyhooing attorney.

"Why, of course!" replied the young lady on the witness stand.

"What suit was it?"

"It was a blue suit with a white collar and white cuffs and white buttons all the way down the back," replied the young lady.

Every good American hopes Woodrow Wilson and the country will soon recover their health.

POPULAR MECHANICS OPPOSED TO BLUE LAWS

The editor of Popular Mechanics in the February issue, gives a commonsense view of the evil effects of the Sunday blue laws, in their reaction upon religion, as follows:

"And now the reformers have decided a blue law Sunday is what we need. The Sabbath of the Puritans, who with all their solid qualities were at the same time among the most narrow-minded bigots of any time, is no more to be compared with our modern Sunday than was the 'Mayflower' to the 'Mauritanian' as a vehicle of transatlantic travel. To impose the Sunday of the reformers would be to turn the clock back two hundred years, and would be cruel and harmful. Even if it could be enforced, the hatred of religion, in whose name it is asked, would outweigh all possible advantage gained. Religion and its tenets cannot be legislated into the human heart; and Christ himself, least of all, sought to do so. Unquestionably a larger attendance at church services, and a deeper respect for religion than exists at present, are to be desired. But blue laws will not win the unbeliever any more than the Inquisition with all its power and physical punishments was able to do. A so-called blue law would not be as extreme as the Inquisition, but it would rest on identically the same selfish, narrow basis.

"Probably the ideal Sunday, spiritually and physically, is the one approved by Theodore Roosevelt, let the morning be devoted to attendance upon some public place of worship and for those who are debarred from such relaxation during the week, let the Sunday afternoon be spent in open-air recreation. For myself, I cannot see any greater sin in the engineer who runs a Sunday train which enables a son to reach the bedside of his dying mother, than the labor of the janitor who cares for the fires rings the bell, and otherwise makes a congregation at church possible."

It is natural, when there is something you don't approve of, to exclaim: "There ought to be a law against it." Yes, undoubtedly, there ought to be. There ought to be a law against everything that anybody doesn't like, and a law for everything that anybody likes.

It is so easy to reform the world in this way that it is a pity to neglect the opportunity that is presented. Why should we be content to live in an imperfect world when by passing a few thousands or million laws we could have everything exactly as we wanted it?

Recently an inventor came to Washington with a plan by which he said he could make weather to order. That's a fine scheme, but would people be any better satisfied with made-to-order weather than they are with the present ready made brand? We don't believe they would be.

One lot of people would still want sunshine, and vice versa. One class would call for spring weather the year round, while others would dismiss that program as too California-like and would demand the traditional change of seasons, with "a good old-fashioned winter" and plenty of snow and ice, to break the monotony.

The only way to settle it would be to hold a nation-wide referendum on the subject every day and have everybody send their vote by wireless to Washington and let the majority rule. That would be making the world safe for democracy, meteorologically if not logically, but it would involve quite a little trouble and also disappointment, we fear.

And yet, it is just as hard to reform other things in this world as to reform the weather. The passing of a law on the subject is only an incident, and not the essential part. Laws are a great thing, but the more laws we have the less people respect them. That is one of the troubles this country is laboring under right now.

There have been so many laws passed in the last few years that the ordinary citizen has given up keeping track of them. Business and industry have been so hampered and handicapped and hobbled by laws and restrictions and regulations that the larger part of a man's time is now wasted in trying to comply with them.

It is no wonder that production falls off and trade suffers, under such adverse conditions.

It is true that all these laws and schemes for reducing all humanity to the same size by cutting off the heads of the tall ones is a great harvest for the armies of professional agitators, hysterics, lobbyists and spies who otherwise would not be able to secure a living. This grand army of schemers is still at work urging the passage of still more laws: that is rarely the case that the flashes in distant thundering are so spaced that one can tell certainly to which flash a particular peal of thunder belongs.

Ques. Can the distance from lightning be determined by the interval of time between the flash and the succeeding thunder clap?—Yes. Five seconds of time between the flash and the thunder clap is equivalent to one mile. Fifty seconds or 10 miles is about the maximum distance for thunder to be heard, altho some reference books say 15 miles.

Ques. What is the composition of glass? How is it made? Ans. Ordinary glass is made by melting together sand and some alkaline substance, such as potash, soda, lime or oxide of lead. Window glass for instance is made of sand, soda and lime. The American window glass is first blown in the form of cylinders.

These are flattened and the sheet thus formed is cut into panes. Chemically considered, there are many kinds of glass, but the above covers the subject in the ordinary sense.

Ques. What is the population of the United States and its possessions by 1920 census statistics?—Ans. The total population of this country and its possessions, by revised census figures is 117,857,509, divided as follows: United States 105,708,771,

Alaska 54,899, Samoa 8055, Guam 13,275, Rawaii 255,912, Panama Canal Zone 22,858, Porto Rico 1,299, 809 Philippines 10,350,640, Virgin Islands 26,051 and military and naval forces abroad (at that time 117,238).

DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—R. W. Slack, Owensboro.
Com'th. Attorney—C. E. Smith, Hartford.

Clerk—A. C. Porter, Hartford.
Master Commissioner—Otto C. Martin, Hartford.

Trustee Jury Fund—Cal P. Keown, Hartford.

1st Monday in March—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

1st Monday in May—12 days—Civil.

1st Monday in July—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

3d Monday in September—12 days—Civil.

4th Monday in November—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

COUNTY COURT.

Meets first Monday in each month.

Judge—Mack Cook.

County Atty.—A. D. Kirk.

Clerk—W. C. Blankenship.

Sheriff—S. A. Bratcher.

Superintendent—E. S. Howard.

Jailer—Worth Tichenor.

Tax Commissioner—D. E. Ward.

Surveyor—C. S. Moxley.

Coroner—E. P. Rodgers.

FISCAL COURT.

Meets first Tuesday in April and October.

1st District—Ed Shown, Hartford, Route 3.

2nd District—Sam L. Stevens, Beaver Dam.

3rd District—Q. B. Brown, Simmons.

4th District—G. W. Rowe, Center town.

5th District—W. C. Daugherty, Batzertown.

6th District—W. S. Dean, Dundee.

7th District—B. F. Rice, Fordsville.

8th District—B. C. Rhoades, Hartford, Route 5.

HARTFORD.

Mayor—J. E. Bean.

Clerk—J. A. Howard.

Police Judge—C. M. Crowe.

Marshal—E. P. Casebeer.

ROCKPORT

Chmn. Board—W. G. Iler.

Clerk—N. H. Bratcher.

Police Judge—S. L. Fulkerison.

Marshal—Ed. J. Bratcher.

Common School Diploma May 14 and 15 at Hartford, Beaver Dam and Fordsville.

May 21 and 22—County Teachers' Examination at Hartford, (White).

May 28 and 29—County Teachers' Examination at Hartford, (Colored).

June 18 and 19—County and State Teachers' Examination at Fordsville, (White).

June 25 and 26—County and State Teachers' Examination at Hartford, (Colored).

Sept. 17 and 18—County and State Teachers' Examination at Hartford, (White).

Sept. 24 and 25—County and State Teachers' Examination at Hartford, (Colored).

Every Woman Wants Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE Dissolved in water for douches stops polovic, catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Finkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all drugists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Electric Bitters

Succed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy, al thousands have testified.

FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE

it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

WILL YOU TAKE OUR GERMINAL REMEDY

A Treatment for WEAK LUNGS OR CONSUMPTION

FOR ONE MONTH

A quick relief for that tired, run-down feeling, coughs, pains in chest, night sweats, hemorrhages, weak lungs or consumption. If it does not help you it costs you nothing.

OHIO MEDICAL CO.

NEVER FAILED TO GET FINE RESULTS

Tenn. Woman Says Tanlac Relieved Her Troubles 4 Years Ago—Still Feels Fine

"Tanlac restored my health four years ago and I have not had a return of my troubles to this good day," says Mrs. Sallie Hoppers, of Hall Station, Tennessee.

"I am sixty-five years old, and for as long as I can remember I had trouble with my stomach. My appetite was poor and what I ate soured on my stomach and gave me a bloated, distressing feeling. I had a sour taste in my mouth all the time and often it made me almost deathly sick. My sleep was not sound and restful and I was in a badly run-down condition and felt weak and listless all the time. I tried medicine after medicine without any results until I became badly discouraged."

"Finally my son-in-law told me about Tanlac and I tried it. Right away my appetite improved and my digestion got better and I could eat things I hadn't been able to touch in years. My strength and energy returned and I could sleep soundly at night. That was four years ago and I have enjoyed health ever since for I made it a rule to take a bottle once or twice every year to keep my system in good condition and it has never failed to give me fine results. Tanlac is a grand medicine and I feel I am doing a good deed by getting others to try it."

Suggestion for a Camping Trip.
Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhea Remedy before leaving home. As a rule it cannot be obtained when on a hunting or fishing trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamships and at such times and places it is most likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you.

WOMEN READERS ONLY, PASS THIS TO YOUR WIFE

Editor's Note: This accompanying message is for women only! Men are requested to call it to the attention of their mothers, sisters and wives. The author of the message has just been elected president of the National League of Women Voters. She knows whereof she speaks, having spent ten years in social service in Boston and San Francisco, in addition to two years in the suffrage cause and in recognition of her services was elected last year chairman of the league. Her election this year as president was unanimous.

By Mrs. Maud Wood Park
(President of the National League
Of Women Voters.)

The National League of Women Voters has a great task ahead. And this task is one that every woman in the country has a vital interest in.

Every woman in the United States wants her country to be the kind that will give every child a chance.

And how can women lead to the realization of this common desire?

Thru the power of the vote!

Since the organization of the National League of Women Voters there has been a steady movement toward the getting together of all women's organizations. Hamlets, cities and states have literally joined hands in the universal movement for a better nation.

It will mean, eventually, the humanization of political activity; the frank realization and acknowledgement that the babies of today are the men and women—the nation—of tomorrow.

In the past it was only natural that men should concern themselves chiefly with economic questions. There is nothing to criticize in that. A man is the business side of the home. He naturally sees the business side of life.

Consequently he has neglected legislative measures protecting the home.

And the woman? She is the home side of life. She naturally lives and understands that side.

Men have accomplished many things in political affairs which no woman could ever have done.

And now women must accomplish things that men could never accomplish.

The outstanding object of the National League of Women Voters is to make every woman realize her importance in the government of the United States.

The work should start at home. She should become interested first in community affairs; study the needs of her community and then work out the solution.

It is useless to study needs when the working out does not follow. And

it is just as useless to attempt to work out when the needs are not thoroughly understood. The two go hand in hand. Separated, they mean nothing!

The present day of women in politics is the training period. Few women understand legislation. They must take time to learn, and learning will lead to a concentrated action and work along lines that are bound to mean a better America.

There are already strong indications—outstanding illustrations—that the women are going to stand for the good of the whole country.

For instance: It is usually the most forward states that are to be found working the hardest and doing the most effective work for the backward state. It is the spirit of work together for a common united cause.

Much is needed in a legislative way!

Nearly four times as many mothers and infants die each year as there were American soldiers killed in the war.

Physicians believe this could be prevented by proper care. Statistics of seventeen countries show that the United States, with two exceptions, has the highest death rate among mothers. The United States stands eighth in the list in the death rate of infants.

There is no reason why America should not have fewer deaths than any other country. That is why we have been fighting for the Sheppard-Towner bill.

And that is why mothers in America must use the power of the vote to get other legislation that means betterment of America.

A western member of the National League of Women Voters recently referred to the present-day legislation as coming under the head of:

"Cattle inspected; forests protected; babies neglected."

The women can change this to "babies protected; nothing neglected."

There is more Cataract in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Cataract is a constitutional disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Cataract Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Cataract Medicine fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Family Pill for constipation.

NEWSPAPER VIEWS

Columbus Dispatch.—That was a whale of a majority Harding got last year, but it must seem to him sometimes that about every person who voted for him expects an office as a reward.

Lawrence Journal-World.—The example of the helpful hen may well be studied by followers of the industries these days. Although the price of eggs has fallen 24 cents a dozen in the last two weeks, she goes right on producing just the same.

Rutland Herald. It takes more than one swallow to make a spring road.

Brockton Times.—The consumer wouldn't mind at all having some of those cheap foreign goods dumped on him. But he doesn't dare say so because all the manufacturers and farmers and statesmen would abuse him for it.

Elmira Telegram.—Don't attempt to train up your children in the way they should go unless you are going that way yourself.

Detroit Free Press. The California senate has passed a bill prohibiting aliens ineligible to citizenship from fishing in the state's ocean waters. Next it will probably forbid mile limit.

Bennington Banner.—When your host yawns it is time to think of going but, if your hostess yawns, go without stopping to think of anything.

Detroit News.—Two college professors have declared that either "Drive slow" or "drive slowly" is correct. At any rate, either is much safer than the way some drive.

Providence Journal.—The problem that occasionally faces America, of what to do with our presidents, is nothing compared to Europe's annoyance from ex-monarchs who refuse to be happy away from home.

Dizziness, vertigo, (blind staggers) sallow complexion, flatulence are symptoms of a torpid liver. No one can feel well while the liver is inactive. HERBINE is a powerful liver stimulant. A dose or two will cause all bilious symptoms to disappear. Try it. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

HOW TO TELL WHOM YOU REALLY LOVE

We should recognize the great need for a woman to know herself and her suitor before she consents to marriage, says Professor Walter M. Gallichan in "The Psychology of Marriage."

She should be assured not only that the lover is a good man, but also one of understanding and sympathy. For a model of rectitude may still be deficient in the essential qualities that make a sympathetic, affectionate mate.

We do not marry virtues alone; we marry a being who embodies certain ill-defined, but very powerful, mesmeric attractions.

If a suitor's hand-grasp or kiss does not whisper of heaven to a woman's heart he is not the lover of her natural desire. Rarely, if indeed ever, is revision of physical contact welcome.

Every young girl should learn that the man whose touch conveys no meaning to the soul is not the ideal mate, however much she may esteem him.

Conjugality is not simply intellectual companionship. It is the union of body as well as spirit. To live for long years in the closest of intimacies with a man whose handshake is meaningless, must be a penance to any woman of natural instincts.

The mysterious sense of touch, as Milton terms it, is probably an almost unerring guide in love selection. It is not man's beauty of countenance, bodily grace and moral or intellectual attributes that make the strongest and final emotional appeal to woman, but his power, vigor and force. And it is these qualities that a woman consciously or semi-consciously divines thru a man's address.

Deep down in the nature of woman is the desire not only for man's protective strength, but for the virility that serves the race. The wish may never come into full consciousness in the brains of some women, but it is there nevertheless, and works as a determinant in the choice of a lover.

Of all the tragedies that threaten marriage none can be more poignant and terribly significant than the shrinking of a sensitive woman's heart at the approach of the husband. This keen tactile sensitivity of women should be studied by them with much closer attention, for their happiness in love is greatly influenced by it.

Any manifest repugnance against touching the body of another is a perfectly natural phenomenon, and may be accepted as a sure indication of a lack of reciprocal emotion between lovers. The kiss that is sweeter far than aught" can only be enjoyed when the pair of lovers are each sensible of the supreme pleasure of lip contact.

The woman who does not desire to kiss or embrace is not the woman whom nature may be said to wish one to select as a wife. The man who cannot arouse an emotional thrill in the maiden by his caress is not the true mate whom she desires.

RAILROAD RATES WILL RUIN FARMING BUSINESS

"Unless we can readjust our railroad rates we will have to re-write the whole agricultural geography of the United States," declared Secretary of Commerce, Herbert C. Hoover, before the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Washington last week. "Our present rates will soon move our granaries to foreign shores, for today it costs 30 cents per bushel to ship grain from Missouri to New York and the same amount can be shipped by water from Argentina for 10 cents. We should take a lesson from Europe and think of our agriculture. Those countries have developed industry to the detriment of agriculture, have imperiled their national defense and even their civilization. We cannot afford to depend upon overseas for our food, for it undermines our basic industry.

"We cannot afford to protect our foreign commerce without giving attention step by step to the development and production of our agriculture. I wish to express my approval of the excellent work which the American Farm Bureau Federation is doing. It is conservative in its approach and gives confidence to the whole country. During the war we had extreme paternalism. The American Farm Bureau Federation comes from the people itself. Paternalism will destroy the basis of progress and growth if continued in peace times. This is a period of co-operation necessitating effective groups and proper co-operation and co-ordination are needed between them.

I have studied your co-operative grain-marketing plan as promulgated by the Committee of Seventeen and adopted as the U. S. Grain Growers Inc., last week at Chicago. This marks a step in progress.

CALL ON US

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Sale Bills, Business and other Cards.

In fact, we are prepared to furnish you most anything you may desire in the way of Paper and Printed Matter.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES,
&c., IN STOCK.

If You have something to SELL or anything to ADVERTISE try an "ad" in THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

Hartford Printing Company

INCORPORATED

HARTFORD,

KENTUCKY

ORDERS OHIO COUNTY COURT REGULAR TERM: MAY 2nd, 1921

Hon. Mack Cook, J. O. C. C., Presiding. In re-change in boundary of Sulphur Springs and Sunnydale voting precincts;

This day came Fonzo Midkiff, Will Hinton, E. F. Gabbert, J. W. Kirk, Tice Baker and others, being legal voters in Sulphur Springs and Sunnydale voting precincts, and moved the court to have the boundaries of said precincts changed and the court being sufficiently advised, and being personally advised of the necessity for said change, sustained the motion of said applicants, and it is now ordered and adjudged by the court that the line dividing said precincts be changed and that the lines when changed be as follows:

Beginning at Rough Creek at Slate Riffle; thence running a straight line, a southerly direction to the Hartford and Dundee public road at Will Hinton's leaving the said Will Hinton's house in Sulphur Springs voting precinct; thence down the Hartford and Dundee public road as it meanders toward Hartford, to the dividing line between Sulphur Springs, Sunnydale and east Hartford voting precincts, near Sarah Lee's on said road, leaving all voters living on the south side of said public road in Sulphur Springs precinct, and all voters residing on the north side of said road in Sunnydale voting precinct, thence running from said road to the East Hartford precinct line to Rough River creek near Combs' bridge.

It is further ordered by the court that Sulphur Springs voting precinct be known as Sulphur Springs voting precinct No. 4, and that Sunnydale voting precinct be known as Sunnydale voting precinct No. 36, and it is further ordered and adjudged by the court, that the voting place in Sulphur Springs voting precinct No. 4, be and it is hereby changed from Dundee to Sulphur Springs, and that hereafter all elections held in and for Ohio County, Kentucky, in said precinct be held at Sulphur Springs, and that the voting place in Sunnydale voting precinct No. 36, remain as it is now at Sunnydale.

MACK COOK, J. O. C. C.
A copy attest: W. C. Blankenship,
Clerk Ohio County Court.

FARMERS OBJECT TO SHIFTING TAX BURDENS

"It would be a dire mistake to attempt to shift a billion of dollars of taxes from the incomes of the very rich and of corporations to the shoulders of the farmer and the pay envelope of labor. declared H. C. McKen-

zie of New York who has been investigating taxation problems for the American Farm Bureau Federation. "The proposal to relieve corporations whose earnings go up to 200 per cent and more and tax food, fuel shelter and clothing is unthinkable in a sane country. The claim that corporations are being strangled hardly seems to be borne out by the facts. Statistics furnish some illuminating side lights; the net earnings of corporations in 1909 were \$3,590,000,000 and in 1919 \$8,900,000,000. The new capital put into corporations with over \$100,000 capital during the last three years was \$8,000,000,000 for 1918, \$12,000,000,000 for 1919 and \$14,000,000,000 for 1920.

"The issuing of tax free securities should be stopped by a constitutional amendment to the end that all may share equally in the burdens."

Sallow complexion is due to a torpid liver. Herbine purifies and strengthens the liver and bowels and restores the rosy bloom of health to the cheek. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

A British lord has a lion named Laury. None of the verse-makers seem anxious to be the poet Laury at—Baltimore Sun.

From 70 to 85 per cent of factories in the devasted districts of France have been rebuilt.

HEFLIN.

(Too late for last week.)

Brother Bennett filled his regular appointment at Woodward's Valley Sunday.

Corn and Goebel Thomasson, of near South Carrollton, visited their parents at this place from Friday to Sunday accompanied by their friends Messrs. Christie Bullock and Ray Payton and Misses Lena Amos and Violet Burgess.

Miss Elvira Stevens, of Nocreek, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Paul Russell, of this place.

Mrs. Jim Bartlett and children, of Beda, visited her sister, Mrs. L. P. Bennett, Sunday.

Road working has been the go in this country for the past few weeks and it looks like we will have some good roads in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Russell and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Russell visited at the home of Mr. Will Stevens of Nocreek Sunday.

Mr. Henry Simmons and wife, of Owensboro, visited relatives of the Chapman neighborhood Sunday.

The party given at the home of Mr. Joe Thomasson's Saturday night, in

Was
Very
Weak

"After the birth of my baby I had a back-set," writes Mrs. Mattie Crosswhite, of Glade Spring, Va. "I was very ill; thought I was going to die. I was so weak I couldn't raise my head to get a drink of water. I took . . . medicine, yet I didn't get any better. I was constipated and very weak, getting worse and worse. I sent for Cardui."

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I found after one bottle of Cardui I was improving," adds Mrs. Crosswhite. "Six bottles of Cardui and . . . I was cured, yes, I can say they were a God-send to me. I believe I would have died, had it not been for Cardui."

Cardui has been found beneficial in many thousands of other cases of womanly troubles. If you feel the need of a good, strengthening tonic, why not try Cardui? It may be just what you need.

All
Druggists

L76

CHRISTIAN MINISTER ENDS LIFE WITH ROPE

Dr. Frank M. Thomas, Broken In Health And Spirit
• Ends It All.

The friends of Rev. Frank M. Thomas, one of the best-known ministers in the Louisville conference, were shocked at the news Monday morning, that he had taken his own life.

Rev. Thomas was for a number of years pastor of the Owensboro Methodist church and since has held some of the most important charges in Louisville, besides doing much church literary work of a high order. He was wellknown to many Methodist of Ohio county, as well as to other citizens, all of whom will regret the unfortunate circumstances that brought about his untimely death.

Dr. Thomas was born at Bowling Green, Ky., and a dispatch from that city recites the following account of his lifework and the unhappy circumstances of his death:

Rev. Frank M. Thomas, editor of the Quarterly Review of the Southern Methodist Church, for several terms presiding elder of the Louisville District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and one of the most prominent men in the national conference, hanged himself with a rope here today. He had been a sufferer from insomnia for several years. Mr. Thomas was 48 years old and formerly was pastor of the Routh Avenue Methodist Church, Louisville.

Dr. Thomas' body was found at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon by a little son of Edward Lodge playing in a thicket in Barretown, half a mile from Bowling Green. The small rope with which he had hanged himself to a tree had broken under his weight and the body was lying on the ground. It was estimated that life had been extinct seven hours. He had left home this morning.

Despondency over ill health from which he was unable to obtain relief was attributed as the cause of his ending his life. He had suffered severe nervous breakdowns and two weeks ago returned from Battle Creek, Michigan, where he had undergone treatment.

Published Religious Papers.

After serving four years as pastor of the Fourth-avenue Methodist Church, Louisville, Dr. Thomas was succeeded three years ago by the Rev. Leonidas Robinson. He then was elected book editor and editor of the Methodist Review for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Serving two terms Dr. Thomas was for eight years presiding elder of the Louisville Methodist Episcopal Conference. He had been pastor of churches in Bowling Green, Owensboro, Henderson, Louisville and Morganfield.

Surviving Dr. Thomas are his widow, formerly Miss Stella Phillips, Bowling Green, a daughter, Miss Elizabeth Thomas, and two sons, Thomas and Frank Thomas. He was a brother of T. W. and R. C. T. Thomas, prominent lawyers of this city.

Born in Bowling Green

Frank Morehead Thomas, clergyman, son of Richard Curd (M. D.) and Elizabeth (Wright) Thomas was born in Bowling Green July 3, 1868.

Doctor Thomas held the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Ogden College, Bowling Green; the degree of B. D. from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and the degree of D. D. from Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester.

On June 18, 1900, he married Stella F. Phillips of Bowling Green, Ky.

He was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1893. He was a pastor at Louisville, 1893-7; Henderson, Ky., 1897-1903, Louisville 1903-4; Owensboro 1904-8; Morganfield 1908-10; presiding elder Louisville district, 1910-14; for a while pastor of the Fourth Avenue Church, Louisville. In 1920 he was chosen editor of Methodist Review and Book with office at 810 Broadway, Nashville Tennessee.

He was author of the Apostolic Church, 1916; A Short Guide to Bookdom, 1903; The Coming Present, 1913.

During the Spanish-American War Dr. Thomas was chaplain of the Third Kentucky Regiment.

For several months last winter Dr. Thomas was a patient at Pope's Sanatorium in Louisville. His friends knew of his ill health and of his dependency.

DEMOCRACY IS SOUTHERN SAYS CHAIRMAN FESS

Washington, May 12.—That the Democratic party is merely a Southern party and is entirely sectional in tone is the contention of Chairman

Simeon D. Fess, of the Republican Congressional Committee. He says: "The organization of the 67th Congress revealed the sectional character of the Democratic party. In recent years attention has been drawn to the domination of the Southern statesmen when the Democratic party is in control of the government. But it was never so pronounced as it now appears in the 67th Congress. Years before the war this was not so pronounced. The race question finally sectionalized the country and the Southern States became solidly Democratic, while the North was fairly united on Republicanism."

"In the present Congress the Republicans have 301 members and the Democrats 131. There are two vacancies and one Socialist, who acts with the Democrats. Of the 131 Democrats, 112 are from what is called the Southern States, leaving 19 from the North and West, which gives but 19 members to all the vast territory above Mason and Dixon line. Of the 301 Republicans, 267 are from that section in which the Democrats elected 19 members and 34 came from the section where the Democrats elected 112 members. In other words, the Republicans elected nearly double the number south of Mason and Dixon line than the Democrats elected north of the line. While in the North the Republicans elected 14 times the number of members the Democrats elected, in the South the Democrats elected but three times the number the Republicans elected. This shows the break in the solidarity of the Democratic solid South.

"The assignment of committees by the Democrats shows how completely the Southern Democrats of the 67th Congress have control of the party. There are 56 House committees of this number 54 are headed on the Democratic side by Southern men. Only two, the Immigration Committee and Woman Suffrage Committee, are headed by men not within that tier of States. Immigration is headed by Sabbath, of Illinois, and Woman Suffrage by Raker, of California. Sabbath has a contest. Some important committees do not have a single member from the North or West. This list includes, with others, the important committees on Military Affairs, Judiciary, Indian Affairs, Pensions, Public Buildings, Good Roads, Education, and Banking and Currency."

A LETTER FROM THE SOUTH

Mr. M. L. McCracken, Hartford, Ky.
Dear Mr. Mack:—I received the letter you sent me all O. K. and am much obliged to you for the trouble. This was from a real estate man whom we had met while we were in West, Alabama, before we bought down here.

Wish I could see you and talk to you for good long time, am glad to know that you are getting along so well, I hear of a good many things that you are doing to help the people along of that good old town and county and it does me good to hear it.

We have organized a county Farm Bureau and also State and they elected me president of the County and Ass't. Treasurer of the State with all the work to do of the State. I tried to keep them from electing me but I could not do it. They seemed to be determined to put it on me. We

Poult.—Hens 21c; large spring chickens 21c; small 40c; young ducks 15c; No. 1 turkeys 28@30c; geese 8c guineas 30c each.

OUR FAR-FAMED KENTUCKY DERBY

Men and Women of Renown From All Parts of the World Come to Louisville to Witness the Running of This Historic Race.

CABINET MEMBERS AMONG THOSE IN ATTENDANCE THIS YEAR

Few of us native Kentuckians realize, perhaps, what a truly magnificent world event the Kentucky Derby has come to be.

Year by year, it has grown steadily in popularity, until now it tops all other sports events on the calendar; thereby advertising the state as millions of dollars' worth of space in the public prints could not possibly do, besides attracting periodically hosts of people who spend their money freely and greatly benefiting an industry of vast importance to Kentucky in particular—the breeding of the thoroughbred horse.

The list of personages who cheered the winner of the 1921 Kentucky Derby would stretch far beyond the limitations of this little article. Suffice to say that it included several members of President Harding's cabinet; distinguished visitors from abroad and financial and commercial giants from all parts of the country; some of the latter the owners of horses that started in the Derby and heavy investors in Kentucky estates, elaborately improved and primarily maintained as breeding establishments.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS

Hogs—Top hogs at \$8.75 proved well in line with other markets. Best hogs 165 pounds and up sold at \$8.75; 120 to 165 pounds \$8.50; pigs 90 to 120 pounds \$7; 90 pounds down \$6; throwouts \$6.25. Pigs suitable for stocker purposes in quantities are bringing a premium over other prices on pigs. Outlook for good active trade right along.

Cattle—Midweek trade brought out a light number with few changes noted in values on any class of stock. Light inquiry continues for the best feeders and stockers at prevailing rates. Underone steady in heavy steer division, with few offered. Fairly good clearance noted.

Quotations: Prime heavy steers \$8.25 @ 8.65; heavy shipping steers \$8 @ 8.25; medium steers \$7.50 @ 8; common light steers \$7 @ 7.50; fat heifers \$6.50 @ 8.75; fat cows \$6 @ 7.25; medium cows \$4 @ 6; cutters \$3 @ 4; canners \$2 @ 2.50; bulls \$4.50 @ 6; feeders \$6 @ 7.50; stockers \$4.50 @ 7.25; milch cows \$20 @ 7.5.

Calves—Market steady. Best veals \$9; medium \$6 @ 7; common to medium \$4 @ 6.

Sheep and Lambs—All grades held steady. Best spring lambs \$13.50; seconds \$9 @ 9.50. Best clip sheep \$5 @ 5.50; best wool sheep \$5.50 @ 6; only handy-weights bringing top price. Bucks \$3.50 @ 4.

Produce Market.

Louisville produce dealers quote buying prices as follows net to shipper the shipper paying freight and drayage charges:

Eggs—18c dozen, without cases.

Poultry—Hens 21c; large spring chickens 21c; small 40c; young ducks 15c; No. 1 turkeys 28@30c; geese 8c guineas 30c each.

DEPEW FLAYS WILSON ON HIS 87TH BIRTHDAY

Washington, May 12.—How former President Wilson lost his opportunity to best serve the American people and the world was told by former Senator Chauncey M. Depew on the occasion of his 87th birthday. He said:

"Mr. Wilson was for a time the foremost, the most popular and powerful statesman in the world. I have found in meeting intimately during a long life masterful men in every department of activity that all of them, if they continue in the same line until after middle age, never escape or try to get rid of their training. President Wilson had a great mind and boundless industry and as teacher soon reached the head of one of the great institutions of the country. For almost a generation, as a teacher, he was bringing immature minds to a preparation where they could enter fully equipped upon the competitions and activities of life. He did not want from them either advice or suggestion. That was natural. It was for him to set them on the right path and keep them in it.

"Democratic Senators, with whom I served for many years, told me that Wilson never consulted them, nor would he accept their volunteered advice. They said: 'We had free communication with McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft but our President presents us measures and says, "Enact them into law." Our constituents accept him as the leader of our party.' He declines to discuss the matter and

says that 'This is a party measure and I trust you will not make it necessary for me to tell your people you are no longer a Democrat.' We all surrender our personal convictions and obey the order. The few who have refused to do so he has retired to private life simply by so advising their constituents."

"So Mr. Wilson had more power over Congress than any of our Presidents, not excepting Gen. Jackson. His own reason for his personal policy was that he has a single-track mind. To a railroad man that is very clear. A locomotive on a single track cannot be passed by one behind it, nor have another move beside it. If there is one coming in the opposite direction a collision necessarily occurs."

"Mr. Wilson, with his great ability, threw himself whole-heartedly into the formation of peace by the creation of a League of Nations. Foreigners are unable to understand why that proposed League of Nations was not Accepted by the American people."

GROUP MEETING IN EDUCATIONAL MOVE

The group conference of the M. E. Church South, composed of Fordsville, Dundee, Beaver Dam, Centertown, Hartford and North Hartford Mission, held here yesterday afternoon and evening, in interest of the campaign to raise \$33,000,000 to be expended in behalf of Christian education by that denomination, was well attended in behalf of Christian education by that denomination, was well attended, locally and by quite a number of others from the district and without, of more or less note.

IS YOUR LIFE INSURED?

Does the amount of life insurance you now carry provide adequate protection to those dependent upon you? Your life has a dollar and cent value. If you realize your responsibility to your family you will insure your life for what it is worth. See CAL P. KEOWN and insure in the State-Mutual of Worcester, Mass., an old and reliable Company.

CAL P. KEOWN,
Hartford, Ky.

PLAYED BALL.

The Hartford and Centertown baseball teams played a game on the local grounds Saturday afternoon, in which the home boys won by a score of 6 to 4. I don't know whether or not this was a decided victory, in the absence of my personal knowledge of the game, but as the regular editor of this paper, who knows about baseball from Babe Ruth to Buttermilk Charlie, is sick this week, I mention the result for whatever it may be worth.

HARTFORD MASONS WILL HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICES

Hartford Lodge No. 675 F. & A. M. is perfecting arrangements for the conduct of memorial services at Oakwood Cemetery on Sunday afternoon of June 5th.

An appropriate program will be rendered in addition to the decoration of the graves of those who have gone before. An orator of note is to be procured to deliver the main address.

ROSINE.

Mr. Lon White of Horse Branch, was here on business Tuesday.

Mrs. Lucy Evans is visiting her niece, Mrs. R. L. Alford this week.

Mr. Russell Earp has opened a line of groceries and cold drinks.

Mr. Willie Allen and family visited his mother Mrs. Dave Allen Sunday.

Rev. Ward Taylor is building a store house in Rosine.

Miss Virginia Monroe has returned to her home at Olaton.

Quite a number of people from this place went to Render Mines to District meeting of the Church of God, Tuesday.

Rev. Willis Carden has been in a revival meeting at this place for the past two weeks, assisted by Rev. S. F. Beard of Akron, Ohio and we are glad to say a great deal of good was accomplished by his being here. Bro. Beard has now returned to his home in Ohio, but will long be remembered by the people for the great truths he put before the people from God's eternal word. Bro. Carden will soon go to Baietown for a time.

DUNDEE AND SUNNYDALE PLAYED BALL SUNDAY

Dundee and Sunnydale met on the latter's grounds Sunday for the first game of baseball played in that end of the county this season. After much maneuvering and noise the game ended in a victory of 34 to 14 in favor of Sunnydale.

Our reporter said the boys showed fine grit and staying qualities and with practice would do some real baseball. However, the score indicates they will require quite a bit of practice.

COMING!

Under Big Tent Princess Oglen Combined SHOWS

AT
HARTFORD, KY.
All Next Week.

Free Shows each and every night.

Show open at 7 o'clock.

Come early and stay late, and bring the whole family.

Popular prices.



For complete expression of individuality in dress, women are today turning to home-sewing to a greater extent than ever.

The dress economy which home-sewing makes possible will appeal to every woman to whom thrift is an incentive. We are now showing a wide and varied line of LaPorte Dress Fabrics for all kinds of Spring and Summer garments. If you are now planning a new suit, dress or frock for Spring, you should come in and look over the splendid fabrics we have in stock.

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